

THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

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MENT OF LEAM DUNDAS," "PASTOR CAREW,"

Etc., Etc.

BOOK THE THIRD.

CHAPTER IV.

LIKE OLD TIMES.

"After that first flush and falling of weakness, when the suddenness of surprise tore aside the veil, Lady Elizabeth held on to herself," according to the quaint Puritanical phrase. Her mind underwent no more lapses of memory, nor did her feelings flow back into old channels. Anthony Harford was married. Failing proof positive of poor Estelle's death, he was no longer between one who respected herself and him. But there might be friendship. No law of God nor man forbade that! And, indeed, there was a friendship—pure, sincere, unadorned, undimmed. It was the sole flower that grew up in the sandy desert of their lives, and they tended it with as much loving care as self-reverence.

"They saw a great deal of Anthony at Upperfold—undoubtedly more than they saw of any one else in the neighbourhood, or than any one else in the neighbourhood saw of him. When he had no magisterial duties on hand—when the business of the estate did not demand his personal direction—when he was more than usually free of himself and angry with fate—when all things in the past had left a yet bitter taste in his mouth, and the brightest fact of the present was only Dead Sea fruit—then he mounted his horse and rode off to Upperfold—ostensibly to visit the Smythe Smiths; in reality to talk to Lady Elizabeth. Her voice and manner soothed him as the harp of the Sweet Singer of Israel soothed the tormented spirit of the king. Her mere presence was enough. They never came near to the central thought of both alike; but each felt that the other was in sympathy, and Anthony knew that he might, when he would, open his heart and pour out its griefs. He would be understood. As yet he had said never a word of direct allusion to Estelle. That revolver in his pocket was more in his line. Once and once only he brushed by the skirts of that lost Eurycleia of his—she whom the dread gods had taken, or who had sunk herself to the lowest depths of Hades.

"You must come to Thrift," he said to Lady Elizabeth. "I want you to see my boy. I am sure you will see the likeness. It is so strong—there are days when I cannot look at him."

"I should like to see him very much indeed," said Lady Elizabeth quite simply. "You know how much I loved her."

"Yes, I know," said Anthony; and the talk fell there.

He could not speak of Estelle even to her—at least not yet. It would come; but not just yet; and she knew that it would come. She knew enough of human nature to be able to foresee so much. Friendship and reticence conquer the deepest reserve in the long run; and there are times with us all when sorrow rises so high it overflows the heart and mounts perforce to the lips. Then the safe friend is trusted; and the grief that is shared by sympathy is lightened by just so much.

Things of public interest had not been wanting of late as topics for conversation. For instance, there was that marriage of Anthony's former platonist to the military-looking person who had formerly been curate at Kingshouse; and the escape they had had in the late earthquake on the Riviera—soon after their marriage; too, such an uncomfortable experience! But how well they had behaved! Anthony had no idea the pretty little cuss had so much good sense; and he would not have given her husband credit for his share, evidenced by his conduct. For public mention had been made in the papers of the coolness and presence of mind of the English clergyman, Mr. Medlicott, and his wife, and of the tranquillising effect they had had on the more nervous and less composed. A list, too, had been given of the English visitors; and thus they knew twice over that the Kingshouse bride and bridegroom were safe and had sustained no damage. They recognised in the list a name here and there of some one known in private or public; but neither saw more in "Mr. and Mrs. Charles" than the patronymic of unknown and unimportant people. So passed some days—days, indeed, lengthening into weeks—for all local gossip took a long time to reach the Dover House, and a still longer time to transmit; and then Lady Elizabeth received a letter from her mother which froze the blood about her heart and flung her into the very depths of moral perplexity.

Anthony naturally enough, written to her mother the full account of what had happened—not only the story as the press gave it, but that other even graver fact of how she had met that infamous couple—those sad and fleeting forms of the modern Francesca and Paolo, for whom she had not had the great Florentine's sweet pity. She told, instead, how she had confronted these sinful outcasts, denounced them as impure; and branded them with their shame in the face of the world; how she had refused to remain under the same roof with one whose unhallowed wedding ring, that desecrated symbol—twice desecrated, soiled the purity of her own wedding wreath; how she had cast forth like sin-laden hoars, bearing the burden of their guilt with them. She wrote a long and, for her, an impassioned letter. Life, which had once been all a vaporous dream, had so suddenly consolidated itself into realities that she was for the moment bewildered in her ethics and a little off her balance. Her cruelty she took to be virtue; her unworldliness was noble testimony; her bride's vanity and pride of exclusiveness were the promptings of purity; her former jealousy and resentment, quiescent then and now active, were the righteous retribution due; and the stripping off of a mask which had been worn too long. Hence she gloried herself in what she had done; and her mother took the same line. For nothing on earth is crueler than the purity of a thin nature and narrow brain—nothing harder than the dealing of certain women who have kept on the right side of the line for those who have strayed to the left. And Anne and her mother were of this kind. Lady Kingshouse was not. She and her daughter could afford to be pitiful. They were pure enough to be generous; and when she wrote the lady spoke gently of poor Estelle, and while condemning the sin spared the sinner.

It was not long after this letter that Anthony and Lady Elizabeth found themselves alone in the gardens at Upperfold. Mr. Smythe Smith had gone for the day to the nearest town; Mrs. Smythe Smith had a headache and was invisible. Lady Elizabeth had refused the offer of a solitary drive with the coachman in the dog-cart, or of a solitary ride with the groom through the lanes. She would content herself with the garden, she said, being of that sweet, unselfish kind who are so soon content! While walking there in the higher shrubbery Anthony rode through the gate, and caught sight of her in her leafless bower, where, however, snowdrops and early cowslins were springing at her feet, and the hawthorn twigs were showing red and green. He gave his horse to the groom, who came down the path to meet him. She was more sorrowful and perplexed than he knew of. With that letter in her pocket, and his uncertainty of knowledge though so sure conviction, it was difficult to know what to do—what was the right thing to do—to tell the truth and betray Estelle's sad secret, or to keep silent and see Anthony's terrible wound still bleed unattended. He was too miserable himself to stay to catch the trouble on her face. Old lovelocks burst anew old sorrows had waked afresh. The coming spring had touched him as it touched all other living things—and, with

the nesting birds and budding foliage, came thoughts of Estelle.

"They sat down on a sheltered seat set under the hill and open to the south. For a moment there was deep silence between them; then suddenly Anthony spoke—looking not at Lady Elizabeth, but far out into the distance.

"If I only knew the truth!" he said. "If I did but know! Living or dead—false or only unhappy—which is it?"

"What would you do if you did know?" asked Lady Elizabeth, she, too, looking into the dim distance.

He brought his eyes back from space and fixed them on hers. He bent forward as one crouching for a spring, and laid his hand on her arm, gripping it till he bruised the tender flesh as if his fingers had been of iron.

"What would I do?" he repeated, in a low voice. He took out his revolver. "This," he said. "If false, I would kill her; if only estranged I would woo her back to me again. But it would be this!"

Lady Elizabeth confronted him, her eyes looking steadily into his as his into hers.

"I cannot believe you," she said with grave rebuke. "You were not a willing murderer when I first knew you!"

"Other times other manners," he answered, with a bitter laugh. "When I first knew you I was not a disgraced husband set up for the world to ridicule. I had not loved and been betrayed. I had not a wife who had left me and her child, and hidden herself so closely away that I have never been able to find the faintest trace of her foot-prints. Men are not puppets, Lady Elizabeth; least of all, such a man as I."

"But to commit murder for revenge is being worse than a puppet," she returned, steadily. "It is being the mere creature of your own passions, guided and governed by them and not by yourself."

"Not in the least," he said in the same bitter manner. "I assure you I should take her life, if I found she had been false to me, as deliberately as I would kill a snake or any other living thing whose nature is to work woe to men. She should not have the chance to break another honest man's heart nor wreck another honourable home!"

"He seemed to forget that there is such a virtue as forgiveness," she said.

"Forgiveness is for fools," he returned. "Strong men never forgive."

"On the contrary," she answered quickly; "it is the strong only who can forgive—who dare to be magnanimous. It is the weak who must have revenge when they are injured, because they are too weak and too vain to forgive."

"You are explicit, at all events," said Anthony, his lip lifted and his dark eyes blazing.

"Because I respect you more than you respect yourself," he replied. "Because what seems to you quite a natural and lawful thing to do, now in the moment of your anger, seems to me a dishonour against your nobler self—high treason against the real man you are."

"Sugar to coat the pill!" he said.

She laid her hand on his and looked at him with more love than she knew of shining in her clear eyes.

"No, friendship and respect shown in the very fact of daring to say unpleasant truths; belief in the real man in spite of the false appearance born of anger and distress."

She spoke from her heart, and her voice was as soft and musical as her feeling was pure and tender. But Anthony was in no mood to be wooed or softened.

"And I suppose you would have me to be one of your curd-bloated crew?" he said with a sneer.

"You would have me take her back from her paramour, when he had tired of her, and reinstate her here at Thrift as his mistress and my wife? Then I would be 'magnanimous,' 'noble,' 'manly,' and all the rest of the litany which women intone for the benefit of an erring sister whom they choose to take under their protection. Thank you. That is not quite my style, Lady Elizabeth; I should not have thought of you."

"I do not wish you to take her back to Thrift if she has left you for any one else," answered Lady Elizabeth; "but I should like you to forgive her all the same, whatever she has done, and not to harbour such dark and deadly thoughts as you do."

"For all answer he took out his revolver again, and looked at it, touching it caressingly.

"This ultima ratio regum," he said, half below his breath; "and of outraged husbands, too!"

"I am sorry," said Lady Elizabeth rising. "I feel as if I had lost a friend by something worse than death."

"You have lost one by her own dishonour," was his reply.

"And the other by his inhuman passion," she answered.

"So be it," he said, also rising in hot anger. "If I have to keep Lady Elizabeth Incubold's friendship only by making a cur of myself, I must forfeit it. I am used to suffering, and prefer this with self-respect to ease and cowardice."

He met her lofty rebuke as loftily. From his own standpoint he was right and she was wrong. For a woman, perhaps, she might have something to say for herself; but for him, a man, she was decidedly wrong.

Lady Elizabeth was a saint, but she was also a woman. She held fast by her sense of good and was faithful in her abhorrence of evil; but the person counted for something, and she was not one to quarrel with a friend so dear as Anthony Harford. Besides, if a coolness sprang up between them, who would Estelle then have as her advocate when the time came, as it must and would, sooner or later, for Anthony to know the truth? It was her duty to keep on good terms with him for the sake of that poor ill-fated girl.

"Do not let us quarrel," she said, offering her hand, her grave eyes suspiciously full and bright. "We have been friends from the first—let us keep so to the end."

For a moment the proud man in Anthony, dressed in the brief authority of the offended, supplicated, looked coldly at this dear Delight. It was such a sweet moment—this of her offered hand and prayer for forgiveness—he could not deny himself its enjoyment. It was only for a moment—the very briefest; then the better self prevailed, and he took the fair woman's hand in both of his and carried it to his lips.

"Yes, we must be always friends," he said in a moved voice. "My life would indeed be dreary without your friendship. Love and happiness left me with her—my good angel would go with you."

"Let me be your good angel," said Lady Elizabeth fervently. "Let me have some real influence over you."

"Where you may," he answered gravely. "But there are parts of a man's nature—tracts of thought and feeling—where no one ought to have influence; least of all a woman."

"I shall know when I come upon them," was her enigmatical reply; and then they talked of something else, or rather they did not for a few minutes talk of anything at all. Peace was re-established between them—that was the main fact of the moment—and as the conqueror there was no sense of humiliation on either side.

"She will never touch that subject again," thought Anthony, as he walked by his dear Delight's side and breathed a little deeper because he had reduced her to his will.

"This time I have taken two steps forward and fallen back one. The next time I shall make three and fall back none," thought Lady Elizabeth, she too breathing more freely because of the hope she had that she could win poor Estelle's forgiveness when the day of her ordeal should come.

After this first and only brush that had ever been between the two, Anthony and Lady Elizabeth were yet oftener together. The old days at Kingshouse seemed to have been translated into these new conditions of Thorberrgh; but had there been the smallest approach to flitting or levity on either side, Mrs. Smythe Smith would have taken the alarm, and there would probably have been a little scene of remonstrance or a false excuse for

departure. But there was nothing to agitate the most sensitive prudery. Anthony came very often to Upperfold, but he was apparently as content with himself as with Lady Elizabeth. If he rode out with her, it was also under the escort of Mr. Smythe Smith; and when he talked to her he was with a respect that was somewhat of the rest. His friendship, too, was somewhat of a feather in the Smythe Smith's social cap; and it is only grocers and people of that stamp who object to free intercourse between men and women where there is no love-making now and none likely to be in the future. So that the almost daily companionship went on without let or hindrance, and Lady Elizabeth was grateful to her hostess for her trust. Knowing what she did, and having that ulterior object ever before her eyes, she held by her friendship with Anthony as the last hope of salvation poor Estelle was likely to have.

It was a heavy burden, however, to know what she did, and keep it back from the one most interested. If she could but bring him to a milder frame of mind she would tell him. He ought to divorce his poor erring wife to set her free to marry Charles. If only she would influence him to this better and more magnanimous course! Meanwhile, she made herself almost necessary to his existence; and the power was waxing secretly and unknown to himself, as the roots of the flowers swelled beneath the sod and the sap in the trees rose ever higher. And as a further clamp and rivet, Estelle's little two-year-old boy had "taken to" Lady Elizabeth; and when he saw her would smile to her and hold out his little hands, and make much of her when she took him in her arms.

"You see we all love you, Lady Elizabeth," said Anthony, one day, in his half-bitter and half-serious way. "My boy, my dog, and even I, who, in your eyes, am not so good as either."

CHAPTER V.

IN HER DISTRESS.

Meanwhile, Estelle's cup of misery was full—so full that surely there was no room for more! In the earthquake she and Charlie had lost all they possessed, save the clothes in which they escaped and such loose silver as chanced to be in their pockets. The house had fallen in a heap of stones and dust, smashing and covering everything within the four walls; and their clothes and money had gone with the rest. If anything was found by the diggers it was kept, for nothing was restored—and the young people stood face to face with destitution of a far more formidable kind than that which any other English visitor was threatened. Without resources in themselves, they had none at home—no parents who would reinstate them—no friends who would club together for their benefit. Alone, and cut off from their past, disgraced where they were, penniless, denuded, dying, was there a lower deep? It seemed scarcely possible, save to Estelle when she thought of Charlie's death, or haply of her own before his.

As their only chance, they wrote to Mary, whom now they knew to have been the anonymous sender of those sporadic supplies; whose other secret also they knew. Estelle's doubts about the pleasant as freedom and the king's son in rags is not like the king's son in crime and purple.

So it was with Mary. While she could feel that she helped one who had been her young master, who was well before the world, brilliant, courted, respected—while, too, she could save her own tough conscience by saying to herself and her mother that her impersonation of the dead Mrs. Latimer and the embezzlement of the money which should have been the Clavarders', did more good as it was, she was liberal enough. When it came to a Charlie fallen and disgraced, to an Estelle galled and a fugitive, it was not pleasant to her—nor was it to the mother who held her heart changed, and her open hand gradually closed. No more honour was to be had out of her gifts; and it was foolishness to run the risk they were running and not make a good provision for the future. They were safe now from denunciation either by Charlie or Estelle—and really they could not undertake to support a runaway wife and her paramour.

So that when Estelle wrote to them, giving an account of the earthquake and their losses, and asking for help, mother and daughter counted together in adverse mood enough, and pronounced it a shame for folk like those to come upon poor people like them.

"Do they think we are made of money?" asked Mrs. Latimer, shrewishly.

"If they do they'll have to find out their mistake," said Mary grimly.

So much of grace, however, had they as to remit Charlie Osborne a very small pittance, just to meet the most pressing wants of the moment—sending therewith a curt and disagreeable letter, full of covert insolence, saying that it was impossible for them to satisfy these constant and exorbitant demands—and that really Mrs. Harford must apply to her own people, who were better able to help her than they. Poor folk like them had enough to do to keep their own heads above water.

Perhaps no trial had been greater to these two desolate creatures than was this letter, with its meagre remittance so reluctantly sent, its insolence so slightly veiled. Nothing but the absolute need of the moment bent their pride to the point of humiliation involved in the acceptance of this childish dol. Penniless and denuded as they were, even these few pounds were better than nothing. But they were so few—they went but a small way in the long list of necessary restitutions; and Estelle sat at Charlie's bedside, holding his burning hand in hers, and casting about in her own mind for a sheet anchor in this stormy sea. It was a terrible moment. Even that when Anne had marked them with the brand of shame was less terrible than this. For this included the same confession of shame and more beside.

Then Estelle made up her mind. It was a trial but it was not a hazard. She knew the man, and felt sure that she could trust him. He was good and unselfish, and he had once loved her. Now that he was rich he would help her; even though helping her meant helping the man who had stood between them.

Her cheeks burnt as with fire; her hands were cold as marble; her heart throbbed with hope and fear and the shame of downcast pride all in one; but it had to be done. Caleb Stagg was her last chance, failing a direct appeal to Anthony—or one yet more direct to death and God! But the loving clasp to life, however miserable they may, if they can but live together. The dust of dead joys is better than the peace of eternal sleep, if only they can hold each other hands and forget their wretchedness in a kiss. When things were at the extreme it is time enough to voluntarily die. While they love they never at this extreme; and Estelle, who knew that her beloved was now dying, would not have hastened that inevitable hour, nor, not by one moment of coveted life!

Wherefore she took her courage in both

hands—wrote the story of her distress and denunciation to Caleb Stagg and spoke quite naturally of "Mr. Osborne" and of his state of health. And of her having joined him to look after him. She had, however, to add the slight change of name, and how they were known here at their hotel as "Mr. and Mrs. Charles"—which gave a somewhat different complexion to the pure philanthropy of looking after her old friend and playmate, fallen into such a condition of health as demanded a competent nurse.

The first answer came by telegram. By return of post a substantial remittance was the second; and Estelle had not miscalculated. This sandy-haired, snub-nosed, ungainly omad'haum was truly the bit of human gold she had believed him to be; the hump between the hunchback's shoulders was then the sheath wherein were folded the angel's wings; and love, pure, unselfish love, once more vindicated its right to be held as the God of the World and the great centre of all life that is worth living.

It was time that some help of this kind should come to these poor young people. The story of their unauthorised union had got abroad; and though foreign hotel-keepers are lenient to this kind of thing where there are substantial assets at the back of it—when it comes to poverty and the want of a sacrament the combination is too strong, and outraged propriety has its word to say in shrill accents enough. The proprietor of the hotel where these poor young creatures had taken shelter knew all the stories as they came up from the establishment below. As his hotel was nearly empty, because of fear of the earthquake, he was not disposed to ask too many questions, nor to look too narrowly into the marriage lines of his new guests. Also he was ready to wait a reasonable time for remittances from home. It was easy to understand that monsieur and madame had lost all their worldly goods as here possessed—but Dieu du Dieu! they had funds at home—funds inexhaustible, whatever the drain upon them—according to the rule of English bankers. A sound, competent, generous, trustworthy, unvaried in his professions of indifference to their temporary pecuniary; but now when time, and more than time had elapsed for letters to England, and replies, bearing veritable El Dorados in drafts and cheques, and no remittances had come to these doubtful young people—now he had become a little surly and more than a little suspicious. A very few more days of non-payment would have seen the dying man and the broken-hearted woman shivering and shelterless in the street. Compassion is a grand virtue, truly, but self-preservation is the more needful. Thanks, however, to that noblest of spiritual Principles, materialism, the worst of all, was death and square, and that cold white bed of smooth might be made in peace.

The day was warm and bright, and the place was at its loveliest. Sea and sky were of the same deep blue, and both were as tranquil as twin children sleeping face to face. Scarce a ripple broke the glassy stillness of the one; nor the faintest veil of vapour shrouded the brilliant glory of the other. The wind had no moon, the sky no tears, the sea no sobs; but the flowers threw out their scents in aerial streams of perfume, and the birds sang with that "love of their own kind," that "ignorance of pain," which makes sorrowful men more sorrowful still by the very force of contrast. The subdued murmur of the sea came like that of bees in the limes; and the hum of unseen insect life in the air was the shriller treble in the harmony. The sound of children's voices, the distant barking of a dog, the sharp ring of horses' hoofs the grinding clatter of wheels, were the isolated sounds which accentuated the more dreamy music. But even these did not disturb the sense of joy, nor break the sense of peace with which the time was filled. It was a day which moved the world to love and laughter, wherever the thrill of life was as strong as the sunshine and as passionate as the nightingale's song—as sweet as the scent of the roses and orange-flowers—as divine as the kindly gods who rule the destinies of the fortunate and happy. It seemed impossible to be even ill at ease on such a day. And yet what grief was in that chamber looking to the purple sea and across to the far distant land—what dread in the present! what terror of the future!

The supreme moment had come at last, and poor, weak, handsome Charlie Osborne was at the end of all his failures and the outset of his great journey. He had lived to his last moment, and he had now only to resign himself to the inevitable parting from the woman whose life his love had ruined and whom his death would leave desolate and destroyed. He had hoped, indeed, that she would not consent to live after him—that she would die either by force of nature or by the act of her own free will. He scarcely thought she could live. It seemed almost sacrilegious—almost criminal. For all the wise tenderness and larger outlook which death brings to the young, poor Charlie could not rise quite above that egotism which had been the ruling passion of his life. He did not think of her for herself so much as of her in reference to himself—not of the despair and misery she would suffer so much as of the cause—the loss of him, her lover and beloved. He had ever been his own centre; and even coming death had not dissolved the sweet batteries of his self-esteem. And yet he was not a bad fellow, taken any way. He was weak to his own desires, self-indulgent to his own fancies, and he had that fatal artistic temperament which cannot live or do good work under the control of self-control. He must be cradled like a child in the arms of love, and fed like fabled fairies on the most gracious food of heaven. And what was good for him as an artist was good for him all through. Morality, as the world counts it, was nowhere compared to the pictures he could paint or the poems he could write. His egotism was so far tempered and excused; but it had wrought infinite mischief, take it how one would.

He was lying now quite still, breathing with extreme difficulty, his eyes for the most part shut; but every now and then he opened them on Estelle, looking motionless and silent by his bedside. It was painful to him to speak. He had neither breath nor strength for articulation. He was quite conscious, though his mind and sensations were both a little dulled, so that he had ceased to regret even his departure with the poignancy of but a few days ago. Like that terrible grasp of a wild beast—like the benumbing faug of the spider—death for the most part paralyses so that suffering is not so acute; and love itself fades into unsubstantiality as thought becomes weaker and more vaporous. Still, he was conscious of the moment and all it included; only the sharper edges were rounded off and the intensity was diluted.

Suddenly the life that was ebbing slowly away flowed back with transient strength, and the fire that was dying down blazed up anew with power and brightness.

"You must write to Lady Elizabeth," he said to Estelle. "If you can—reconcile yourself with your husband and get him to make you an allowance."

It was like some one else speaking, and Estelle quivered with a superstitious kind of dread. It was so unlike Charlie to think of means and measures—to plan or to foresee! What strange revelations and stranger metamorphoses were bound up with this dread passage? Was the soul transformed before the body ceased to hold it?

"I will, if you wish it, Charlie," she answered. "Lady Elizabeth will be your friend," he continued. "Now that I am going, you want some one to befriend you."

"I will obey you, darling," she said softly.

A little smile broke over his wasted features.

"Always the same," he said. "The sweetest and the truest on earth!"

She kissed his hand lying in hers, and then he closed his eyes and spoke no more. His breathing grew fainter and fainter—more interrupted, more laboured. There was a curious look of general collapse about the whole pose of the body, and the hand in hers was limp and lifeless. Through the partially unclosed lids she saw that the even

were turned, and over the face and brow broke out the clammy sweats of death. The open lips were as full of pain as the lips of the Medusa in her agony; and then came that hoarse rattle in the throat which told of the supreme moment. Estelle rose to her feet and bent over the body of her dying lover. She neither rang nor called for the help of the nurse, or the coming of her kind. Alone, she had lived with him, so would she be when he died, and no stranger should desecrate the solitude of their love.

With straining eyes and a heart that throbbed as if it would burst within her bosom, she stood there watching till the last faint breath was drawn, and the life she had loved better than her own had sobbed itself away into nothingness and death. She knew when it came, and bent over with parted lips laid close to his to receive that last breath. She gathered it like a caress. It was like his very soul entering for ever into her body—his last touch, his last word!—then darkness and a vague sense of falling came over her. She heard nothing; she knew nothing. That knock at the door—that hurried tread of a man's entering feet—that voice—all were lost to her, while a strong arm caught her as she fell, and a voice whispered softly: "Ah, my queenly lass, but thou'st come to a bad pass! God help thee, as I will!"

(To be continued.)

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

A DESPERATE THIEF.—John Williams, 34, alias Patrick Horrigan, was found guilty on a charge of stealing a purse, value 4s., also 10s., from the pocket of Mrs. Isabel Evans, on Whit Monday, as she was leaving a tramcar, in Strand Green-road, N.—Warder Humphreys proved several previous convictions against him, including five years' penal servitude and three years' police supervision, for picking pockets at Farringdon-street Station, of which there were nine months unexpired. There was a second indictment against the prisoner for assaulting Police-constable 288 N and Police-constable 355 Y in the execution of their duty, and acting on the advice of his counsel, the prisoner withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The assizes upon them were very violent, necessitating the absence of one of them from duty.—The prisoner said he was very sorry for what he had done. He had endeavoured since he was liberated about three months ago to get an honest living. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour for stealing the purse, and eight months for the assaults on the police, and at the conclusion of that sentence he would have to serve his unexpired term of penal servitude.—Prisoner: Thank you, my lord; may you live long and die happy. (Laughter.)—Mr. G. H. Hutton for the defence.

COMPLAINTS OF BURGALARIES IN ISLINGTON.—Peter Flanagan, 20, and John Weatherley, 20, were indicted for being found by night in possession, without excuse, of housebreaking implements.—In consequence of numerous burglaries in the neighbourhood of Caledonian-road, Sergeants Berry and Anderson, with Detectives Dinsmore and Cassidy, were out on duty early in the morning of May 24th, when they apprehended the prisoners with jemmies and other house-breaking instruments in their possession. The jury on the first trial convicted the prisoners. Dinsmore informed the court that since the apprehension of the prisoners there had been no complaints.—His lordship sentenced the prisoners to twelve months' hard labour.

THE NEW CORONER STANDS A DRINK.

Dr. Macdonald, the newly-appointed coroner for North-east Middlesex, held his first inquest on Thursday at the Shoreditch Workhouse, on the body of George Higby, aged 73, a milkman, lately an inmate of the above institution. At the opening of the inquest, Dr. Forbes, addressing the coroner, said that it was usual when a newly-appointed judge took his seat on the bench for one of the oldest members of the bar to welcome him. Therefore, as one of the oldest medical practitioners in the district, he (Dr. Forbes) wished to welcome Dr. Macdonald as coroner. He (the coroner) was well able to perform his duties, as he combined with his extensive medical knowledge the rudiments of a legal career. He (Dr. Forbes) was sure that the new coroner would well fill the chair of their old friend, Sir John Humphreys. ("Hear, hear," from the jury.)—The evidence was then proceeded with, and it appeared that the deceased fell down the stairs in the workhouse on the 9th inst. Medical evidence showed that death was due to asphyxia whilst in a fit of apoplexy, and a verdict was accordingly returned.—The foreman of the jury then said that this being the first case the coroner had inquired into, the jury wished to drink his health. (Loud laughter.)—The coroner said that he was much obliged for their services, and should be pleased "to stand a drink." (Hear, hear.)

THE RESULTS OF GAMBLING.

A wholesome lesson to clerks who indulge in gambling speculations was given by Mr. Registrar Makin in the Bankruptcy Court this week. The bankrupt, a mercantile clerk in the city, applied for his order of discharge. It appeared that three years ago he began to make speculative purchases in coffee, the result being that he incurred losses to the extent of £200 by such transactions. Under these circumstances the official receiver reported that the bankrupt had brought on his bankruptcy "by rash and hazardous speculations." The registrar observed that it was the duty of the court to discourage gambling on the part of clerks, as the indulgence of the practice frequently brought the speculator not only to the court but led him into crime. If the truth were known, it would probably be found that gambling, in one shape or another, is not far behind drink as a destroyer of home, happiness, and character. A record of the amount of ruin, misery, and crime annually caused by betting and speculating would be a bulky and instructive document.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have received a telegram from citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in mass meeting, denouncing the statement that Ireland's cause has lost frequent sympathy from the people as a whole, and stating that as an evidence that this is so, the meeting subscribed \$3,000 for the Home Rule Fund.

MAPLE & CO.

MAPLE and CO.—BORDERED CARPETS.

MAPLE and CO.—BORDERED CENTRAL CARPETS.

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LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Court of Appeal.

(Before the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justices Lindley and Lopes.)

HOWARD V. THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—This was an action upon an injunction to recover £1,031, which had been awarded to the plaintiff by the jury before the assessor in respect of damage to property caused by the defendants having diverted the traffic by pulling down the old bridge at Putney, and building a new bridge with a different approach. The plaintiff was the proprietor of the Eight Bells public-house, situated in the old road, and he said that since the new approach had been opened his takings had fallen very considerably, and he claimed before the assessor appointed under the statute £3,200 damages, but he was awarded the sum above stated, and the action to recover it was tried before Mr. Justice Denham without a jury, when he gave judgment for the plaintiff. Sir James James, Q.C., and Mr. Freeman appeared for the Board of Works, who now appeared from that judgment, and Mr. M. White, Q.C., and Mr. Charles High for the plaintiff. Sir Henry James, on behalf of the appellants, said that although it was admitted that the plaintiff had sustained considerable loss to his trade by the diversion of traffic, yet it did not form an item of loss for which compensation could be given under the statute. At the conclusion of the arguments, their lordships affirmed the decision of the court below, and dismissed the appeal with costs. The first question was whether the property had been injuriously affected by the diversion of traffic, otherwise than by injury to the plaintiff's trade? In the opinion of their lordships the selling value of the house as property, irrespective of the trade done, had been injuriously affected by stopping up the old road, and so diverting the traffic along a new line of road. The second question was whether, in assessing the damages to the house as such, the jury had taken into consideration and had awarded compensation for damage to the plaintiff's trade. Upon this point the court were of opinion that the jury had only done what they had a right to do—namely, to take into consideration the amount of injury done to the plaintiff's trade as evidence of the injury done to the house as property. The judgment of the learned judge in favour of the plaintiff must therefore be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.—Appeal dismissed accordingly.

Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Maistrey, Hawkins, Wills, and Grantham.)

THE QUEEN V. CLARENCE.—In this case, which, it was understood, raised the question of whether a husband could be convicted of causing grievous bodily harm or of an assault in consequence of his communicating disease to his wife, the Lord Chief Justice said that as the defendant was undenied the court would be obliged if the Treasury would appoint a counsel to argue the case on his behalf. A very serious question was raised, about the most serious in its possible consequences that they had ever had to deal with, and it was undesirable to have imperfect argument, and possibly a difference of opinion. A very serious difference of opinion has arisen already. Mr. Polard said there would be no difficulty he thought about appointing counsel.—The Lord Chief Justice said the case would stand over for a week, when it would be argued before the whole bench.

Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Smith.)

DAY V. GUYETT.—The plaintiff occupied Hyde Farm, Clapham Park, Balham, and kept cows there. The defendant was a dust contractor, and the plaintiff complained that he shot dust on several occasions in November last on a piece of land held by him. Four cows, which were supposed to have "picked up" something from the ground, fell ill. One of the cows died. The plaintiff said that the dust of the three could not be used for nine weeks, and after that time the animals were poor and deteriorated in quality.—For the defence it was said that there was a piece of land adjoining, which was let to a football club, and a barn which opened on to the land of the plaintiff was used as the club dressing-room. The members complained that there was a great deal of mud in front of the barn, therefore Mr. Burton, the agent of the landowner, got the permission of the plaintiff to have some rubbish shot there, and authorised the dusting of the ground. In the course of the case for the plaintiff it had been stated that he never gave any permission to shoot the rubbish on his ground.—His lordship, after hearing a good deal of evidence, came to the conclusion that the defendant had not established that he had leave and license to shoot the rubbish, and that the injuries suffered by the cows ensued from the shooting of the rubbish there. There would therefore be judgment for the plaintiff for £435, and costs.

(Before Baron Pollock and a Special Jury.)

BARTON, EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY.—In this case the plaintiff sued on behalf of himself and the other proprietors of the steamship Walton to recover damages, alleged to be £3,000 odd, from the defendant company in regard to injuries sustained by that vessel in the course of being docked at the Tilbury Docks, which belong to the defendants.—The defence was that the grounding of the vessel was caused by the negligence of the plaintiff's own servants, and not through the default of the defendants' employees.—Mr. Bigham, Q.C., Mr. Barnes, Q.C., and Mr. Graham appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Pollard represented the defendants.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, the damages to be ascertained.

Chancery Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Stirling.)

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The petition of G. Chambers for an order for the winding up of the Commercial Bank of London came on for hearing. Mr. Beddall, for the petitioner, said that the company had intimated that they did not intend to file any affidavit in opposition to the statements of the petitioner.—Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., for the company, said he had no instructions to oppose the petition any longer.—His lordship asked if it was admitted that there were sufficient materials to justify the granting of the order.—Mr. Beddall said that the petition stated that the company was formed with the primary object of carrying on a banking business and acquiring the business of Alexander Brown and Co., bankers. The prospectus was issued on 26th April, 1888, and the firm of Alexander Brown and Co. had suspended payment. The company represented in the prospectus that it was a going concern. The petitioner applied for fifty shares of £10 each, so that he was a substantial holder.—His lordship said that the company not opposing Mr. Beddall might take the order.

City of London Court.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Kerr.)

COMPANY PROMOTERS.—The case of Marshall v. Steer was heard, being a judgment summons to recover a debt of £3 17s. 10d.—The plaintiff said the defendant was in a very good position as a manager and secretary of a company, and also a company promoter.—His Honour: Oh, when a man has not got a farthing in his pocket he becomes a promoter of companies. (Laughter.)—Plaintiff: But he is manager as well.—His Honour: What salary does he get? Perhaps nothing.—Plaintiff: He lives in a good house.—His Honour: Why not levy an execution?—Plaintiff: Because he falsely stated his address.—His Honour: How do you know that he lived in a good house if he gave a false address?—Plaintiff: I infer it from the style in which he lived before. He has removed the furniture.—His Honour: Then you must follow him. I can't commit a man to prison who probably has not got a penny in his pocket.—Plaintiff: I have a prospectus in

qualifications, and it is stated that his services have been secured as secretary and London manager on "most reasonable and satisfactory terms."—His Honour: Perhaps the poor man gets nothing, unless the public can be induced to fork out money for him. This is what I would call "reasonable and satisfactory terms" for the directors. (Laughter.) On this evidence I cannot make any order.—In the case of Bates and Co. v. Barker, in which the debt was £25, the defendant said his office was in Suffolk House, Bush-lane, and he was connected with the London and Provincial Industrial Company. He was a director, but got no remuneration whatever, and had no means. He was supported by friends.—His Honour, who remarked that it could not be much of a company, said he was unable to make any order.—Mr. Benham, who appeared for the plaintiffs, asked for small instalments, but his honour declined to accede to the request.

Middlesex Sessions.

ROBERT AT THE ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—John Harris, 23, labourer, was indicted for stealing, to the value of £2, a note, and other moneys, the property of William Rabbeth, of Mornington Crescent, Regent's Park, from the person of Felicia Rabbeth, his wife. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Gill appeared for the prosecution; the accused was undefended.—The prosecutrix, a tall, stylishly-dressed person, said that between eleven and twelve on the night of the 16th of May she was coming out of the Alhambra with a lady friend when she felt a tug at the lace on her mantle, and immediately missed her purse, which she had just taken from her pocket, and was about to place in the bodice of her dress. Police-constable Andrew Barnett, 162 C, deposed that he saw the prisoner make a snatch at something, and afterwards drop the purse on finding that he was watched. He then ran up to him, and took him into custody.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—Prosecutrix said that she should like to state that while the prisoner was under remand at the police court she had been threatened with violence by some men and women, evidently friends of the prisoner, if she appeared to prosecute him.—His lordship told her at once to apply to the police if she was in any trouble. With reference to the constable Barnett, he had received a commendation from the grand jury, which he directed the officer on duty to bring before the notice of the commissioners.

Guildhall.

WATCH SNATCHING IN ALDgate.—John Morris, 24, labourer, was charged with stealing a gentleman's silver watch, value £2 2s.—W. Lambert said that he was a solicitor's clerk. About half past twelve o'clock in the morning he was in Aldgate with a friend when he heard his watch-chain snap. He looked down, and saw the prisoner take his watch and run away with it. He followed, and saw the prisoner in custody of a policeman, who showed him his watch and chain. The value of the watch was £2 2s. He charged the accused. On the way to the police station accused struggled to get away.—Police-constable Carter, 342, said that he heard the shout of "Stop thief," and ran towards Hatchings-street, where he saw the prisoner running away with the watch. Witness asked him what he had got, and he replied, "What the hat has got to do with you?" The prosecutor then came up and charged the prisoner. On the way to the police station Morris was very violent, and kicked witness on the legs.—Sir Henry Knight remanded him.

Bow-street.

RATHER A HARD CASE.—Mr. Marcus Lewis, solicitor, of Marlborough-street, attended before Mr. Bridge, and referred to the case of Mary Wilson, aged 58, who in January last was charged with attempting to commit suicide. It was then stated that many years ago she lived under the protection of a gentleman who died, leaving considerable property to her natural son. The son subsequently died without making a will, and the whole of the property was forfeited to the Crown, from whom Mrs. Wilson had since received an annuity of £25. She had, however, become very much embarrassed, and was now in difficulties with her landlord. On the occasion of her being charged a gentleman who had read the reports in the papers wrote to Mr. Bridge, and expressed a desire to assist her. On the suggestion of the magistrate Mr. Marcus Lewis petitioned the Lords of the Treasury with a view of obtaining an increased allowance out of the money forfeited—between £7,000 and £8,000. He now read a letter, dated June 17, 1886, addressed to Mrs. Wilson, in reply to her personal application. It read as follows:—"Madam.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your memorial of the 2nd inst., I am directed to inform you that their lordships have no funds at their disposal from which they could afford you relief. (Signed) C. G. Barrington." In reply to Mr. Lewis's letter he received a letter under the same signature, which read as follows:—"I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 11th inst., relating to the case of Mrs. Mary Wilson, the natural mother of the late C. W. Norton. I am desired to transmit to you for your information enclosed copy of a letter (given above) which my lords caused to be addressed to Mrs. Wilson on the 17th of June, 1886, and I am told that my lords must decline any further correspondence on the subject."—Mr. Lewis said his object in stating what had transpired was with the object of bringing the case under the notice of the gentleman who had proffered assistance or any one who might be disposed to offer Mrs. Wilson a home in return for her annuity. Beyond that sum she was without means and was in bad health.—Mr. Bridge regretted to say that the letter had been destroyed. He was unable to do anything further for Mrs. Wilson, but gave Mr. Lewis 10s. out of his private purse.

Marlborough-street.

THREATENING A WIFE.—George Poschmann, shoemaker, Fitzroy-place, was charged on a warrant with using threats towards Ellen, his wife.—The prosecutrix stated that she lived in Archer-street, St. James's. On the 7th instant the prisoner came to her house and refused to leave, saying that he would take her life. She left him about six months ago on account of his bad conduct to her. He did not support her or her child, and she maintained herself by carrying on the business of a newsagent.—Ellen Ellington, a servant, said that when the prisoner came first her mistress was out. He threatened her (witness), as he usually did. After smashing some of the crockery, he took two knives out of his pocket, and showed them to her, and she thought he meant to stab her. He then said he would knock her head off with a bar, and being greatly terrified she got away and fetched a constable. When she got back he had gone to bed. She waited until her mistress returned, and then told her what had happened. The prisoner kept on threatening both of them. Mrs. Poschmann accordingly slept out all night, but witness remained, fastening herself in her bed-room. She did not believe that the prisoner was right in his head. When constable Jacobs, one of the warrant officers, arrested the prisoner on Friday night, he had a large crowd round him, and appeared as though afraid he had been thrown over him.—In his defence, the accused said that when he went to see his wife she struck him, and that caused a disturbance. He was willing to enter into a deed of separation, and to promise that he would not go to her house again.—Sergeant Brewer, the goer, said that the prisoner was already bound over to keep the peace towards her.—Mr. Newton: Then I shall remand the prisoner for a week in order that the state of his mind may be ascertained.

Marlybone.

STABBING BY A BOY.—John Shepherd, 13, a schoolboy, whose parents reside in Chichester-road, Kilburn, was charged with unlawfully and maliciously wounding Henry Remsberg, a small boy, residing at Collis Mews, Birchington-road, West Hampstead.—Prosecutor said he and the

prisoner used to be schoolmates. Prosecutor went with a message for his employer on Friday night, and was accompanied by a lad, named Smith. As they passed the shop of Mr. Carpenter, a baker, Smith climbed up a pole, and that gave rise to some words between the prisoner and Smith, and the two sparred up to each other, exchanged blows, and then separated. Five minutes later prosecutor was in the Birchington-road, and the prisoner went to him from behind, and with a penknife stabbed him in the back. He attempted to grab him a second time, but was prevented, and then Shepherd ran away. Remsberg gave information to Constable Mulcahy, 5408, who took the form to Dr. King, and he dressed his wounds. Afterwards he arrested the prisoner, who, on the way to the station, said the knife was on his mother's table, which turned out to be true.—Mr. Cooke remanded the prisoner, and refused to admit him to bail, saying the offence was a very serious one.

Clerkenwell.

CHARGES OF THEFT AND FRAUD.—William Maslan, of Brookhurst-street, New Cross, was charged with having, on the 8th November last, broken into the house, No. 60, Highgate Hill, and with having stolen therefrom a sewing machine, a gold ring, and a pair of plated candlesticks, the property of H. Cookson, organ builder. Evidence was given that the prosecutor's house was broken open, in the absence of all the inmates, on the day named, the front door having been forced by the police to a shop at Upper Holloway, where it had been sold by the prisoner. The prisoner was next charged with having obtained by fraud on the 12th of May an overcoat, a tweed suit, a shirt, and other articles of clothing, at 55, Patahill-road, Kentish Town. It was shown that the prisoner called at this house in a Volunteer suit, and obtained the clothes by representing that the son of the tenant, Mrs. Curtis, had fallen into a ditch and required a change of clothes. She believed the prisoner's story, as her son was away at the time on drill at Hounslow. Maslan was lastly charged with having stolen some articles of wearing apparel, value £7 10s., from the house, No. 70, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town, on the 31st of May.—The prisoner was remanded for further evidence.

Thames.

FAMILY MATTERS.—William Belcher, a well-dressed man, the landlord of the Duke of Wellington, Devass-street, Bromley, was charged with being drunk on licensed premises.—At a quarter to two o'clock in the morning, Police-constable 268 K was on duty in Devass-street, when he heard loud screaming proceeding from the Duke of Wellington, on going there he found the prisoner inside drunk. He rushed down the stairs into the street, used obnoxious language, and as he declined to re-enter the house, the constable took him into custody.—In answer to Mr. Lushington, the constable said the prisoner's wife and the nurse were the persons screaming, as he threatened their lives, and they went in fear of him.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said it was through family matters which he could not divulge there.—Mr. Lushington said that getting mad drunk would not make family matters better. He fined the prisoner 40s.

UNDESIRABLE COMPANY.—John Gahan, aged 64 years, was charged with refractory conduct and assaulting Zachariah Backman, a porter at South Grove Workhouse, Whitechapel.—At a quarter past six on Friday evening prisoner applied to the porter for admission to the workhouse, and shortly afterwards he used filthy and abusive language, and the porter requested him to go into the receiving ward. Instead of so doing he struck him a violent blow in the chest and attempted to kick him in a cowardly and savage manner. It was stated that during the last three weeks prisoner's conduct had been abominable in the house, and he had been charged at this court before for refractory conduct and assault.—Mr. Lushington said that it was fortunate for the prisoner he had not kicked the porter in a dangerous manner, or he should have committed him for trial. He sentenced him to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

A RUSSIAN EMPLOYMENT.—Morris Goldberg, alias Charty, aged 23 years, a tailor, of 27, Leander-street, Liverpool, was charged on remand, before Mr. Lushington, with having stolen a gold bracelet, three gold rings, and other articles, value £25, the property of Annie Baker, a single woman, of 129, Cable-street, St. George's. Mr. Ratcliff, solicitor, defended.—It appeared that the prisoner had courted the complainant in Russia for a year and three months, and the two were engaged to be married. On arriving in London they took apartments at 129, Cable-street, and the then had the property mentioned. On Saturday, the 24th of December, he asked her to accompany him to the theatre, but she declined his offer, and he said he would go himself. On one occasion he asked her to go to his lodgings to fetch him something, and on the following Sunday she saw a bill in the window for a room to let. The landlady of the house declined to admit her, and on asking her where the prisoner was, she said he had left with the things, and she saw no more of him. On the 2nd inst. the police court.—In cross-examination by Mr. Ratcliff, the complainant said nobody was present when she gave the prisoner the articles, and he brought them from Russia in his name. He told her he was going abroad, and showed her a passport, but she did not tell him that if he was going to leave her she would make him suffer for it. He told her she was true and faithful to him.—Several witnesses were called to prove having seen the jewellery in the complainant's possession, and he told one of them that he had a sweetheart in London, and had left her and taken all her money to Charles Golden, plain-clothesman, H Division, found the prisoner detained by the police at Liverpool, and on reading the warrant for his apprehension, he said, "She never had any rings, only what I gave her, and that was a keeper. I did sell the tables and chairs and some bedding; but they belonged to me. I am not a thief, and I did not steal them."—The prisoner, through the medium of his solicitor, said he was not guilty, and would reserve his defence.—Mr. Lushington committed him for trial.

Worship-street.

ALLEGED SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A BOY.—Albert George Caton, 32, baker, carrying on business in Bethnal Green-road, was charged with having assaulted Albert George Barker, by throwing boiling water over him. The prisoner was brought up in custody of Police-constable Mirams, a warrant officer of the court, on a warrant issued on the application of the mother of Barker, who is a boy about 8 years of age. He appeared with his face bandaged and seriously scarred. It seemed from the boy's account that on Sunday, the 3rd instant, when he was passing the prisoner's bakery, some hot water was thrown out through the bakehouse window, and it went over his head, scalding him.—His mother said that the boy was allowed out to buy some sweets, and returned in five minutes, screaming. He had been attended by a doctor. The prisoner said the boys of the neighbourhood gathered around his bakehouse window and sometimes threw dirt into or on his bread. That had happened on the Sunday night, and he threw some warm water he had been washing his hands in to drive them away.—Mr. Bushby said no water in which a man could have washed his hands would have scalded the child's face.—Warrant-officer Mirams said that there was no stove in the bakehouse from which to get hot water, but the prisoner called a witness to prove that the boy and others had been annoying him, and the witness admitted that it was the practice to put a pot in the oven when hot water was wanted. Mr. Bushby said it was a serious matter, and he would require the evidence of the doctor as to the injuries. The prisoner was then remanded on his own recognisances.

Hammersmith.

ALWAYS DRINKING.—Thomas Waterson, a tailor, was brought up on a warrant, charged with

committing a violent assault upon his wife at Bulwer-road, Shepherd's Bush.—The complainant, who had a child in her arms, said her husband ill-treated her, and did not give her sufficient money to support her and her children.—At the magistrate's request, Constable 542 T, who executed the warrant, was called, and said he found the prisoner in a public-house in the Bayswater-road on Friday night. He read the warrant to him, when he said, "Yes; I will make her suffer for it."—Prisoner: Do you mean to say that I said I will make her suffer for it?—Constable: Yes, you did.—Prisoner: I turned round to her and said you will suffer for it.—The complainant then went on with her evidence. She said that on the night of the 23rd of May she fetched him home from a public-house. He was not sober. They had words. He beat her about the head and face and tried to choke her. There were marks upon her neck for a week. He was always drinking.—Mr. Paget ascertained that the case had been before him on a summons, which was adjourned, and inquired why he did not appear on Friday.—The prisoner said he understood the wife would not appear.—The complainant denied having made that statement. She said she told him she was going to appear.—The officer added that he was informed the prisoner had been treating his wife like a dog.—Mr. Paget ordered the prisoner to find a surety to keep the peace for three months.

THEY SPENT THE MONEY.—Two young women, named Elizabeth O'Shaunessey and Sullivan, were brought up for re-examination on the charge of being concerned in stealing coins and other articles, the property of Mr. Felix Skene, a clerk in the House of Lords, residing in Rockley-road, Shepherd's Bush.—It appeared that both prisoners were in the service of the prosecutor, O'Shaunessey as housemaid, and Sullivan as cook. Both left their situations on the same night, Sullivan without giving any notice, and running away an hour after O'Shaunessey. The articles were missed, and when O'Shaunessey returned for her wages she was accused of the robbery, but she declared that she was innocent, and was taken into custody. The next day Sergeant Whitlock arrested Sullivan, who said, "I took it and gave it to O'Shaunessey. She went away, and I met her at Shepherd's Bush Station. We went to West Hampstead, and spent the money." A dress piece, a portion of the property stolen, was produced, and it was proved that it had been pledged by the prisoners.—Sergeant Whitlock said the prisoners had previously borne good characters.—Mr. Paget observed that the prisoners had an indulgent mistress, and in return for her kindness they robbed her. He sentenced them to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.—The pawnbroker having refused to restore the dress piece to Mrs. Skene, the magistrate requested him to send it to the constable. That having been done, Mr. Paget ordered the constable to give it up to Mrs. Skene.

Westminster.

A VAGABOND HUSBAND AND FATHER.—Albert Fletcher, a powerful man in the prime of life, a cabinet-maker by trade, was charged, on remand, with taking his little girl, Clara, in the streets to beg, and further, on a peremptory summons, with assaulting his wife, Annie. Mr. Gregory, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Association Institute for the Protection of Women and Children.—The evidence of the police, which was borne out by the inquiry made by Mr. Moore, an officer of the Prosecuting Society, was to the effect that the prisoner did no work whatever, and took his child in the streets to beg and spent his money he received in drink. The next day he had a black eye, and his wife stood in the witness-box with a baby seven months old in her arms, said she did not wish to prosecute. She wished to take away her little girl Clara, who was with her father at the time of his arrest.—In answer to the magistrate, the woman said that the prisoner was a good workman, but drunk was his ruin. Because she would not give him a penny for drink at six in the morning he blackened her eye. She worked at a laundry, and got 2s. 6d. a day, but she had been unable to follow her occupation for the last week, owing to her disfigurement. She did not wish him to continue striking her.—Counselman, an officer of the Mendicity Society, said the prisoner was charged on the first of March last with begging, and was then, after a week's remand, discharged with a caution. He was continually in the neighbourhood of South Kensington Railway Station with a little girl.—Mr. Partridge sentenced him to a month's hard labour for begging, and said he would adjourn the assault summons sine die. The girl was given up to her mother, who promised that she should attend school.

Lambeth.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—Henry Isaacs, 23, was charged, on remand, with stealing from the person of Edmund Burder a gold watch and chain, value £25, in the Clapham-road, on the night of the 6th.—The prosecutor, the well-known horse dealer, was about entering his house in the Clapham-road, on the night in question, when the prisoner suddenly rushed upon him, snatched his watch and chain from his waistcoat pocket, and ran off. The prosecutor followed, but two other men, no doubt confederates, tripped him up, and he fell heavily to the ground and severely injured his hand. Upon recovering he called out "Stop thief," upon which Charles Spiller, living in St. Mark's-road, took up the chase, and came upon him, the prisoner, who immediately turned upon him and threw him to the ground, severely injuring his left elbow and knee. He got up, however, continued the pursuit, and ultimately saw the prisoner in the custody of Police-constable 237 W. When stopped by the constable the prisoner said he had been robbed of his watch and chain and was in pursuit of the thief. The watch and chain of prosecutor the prisoner dropped at his feet.—A warrant from Holloway Prison proved several previous convictions against the prisoner, including two terms of twelve and twenty months.—Mr. Chance said the prisoner evidently was one of a gang of ruffians infesting the public streets for the purpose of committing robbery. He should commit the prisoner to take his trial.—Prisoner: I plead guilty, and would sooner settle the case.—Mr. Chance: If I had the power I certainly should not, for the extent of punishment I could give would be quite inadequate for the offence. I commit you for trial at the Surrey Sessions.—Prisoner: Don't make it sessions. I would sooner go to the Central Criminal Court.—Mr. Chance: Very likely, but you will go to the Surrey Sessions.—Mr. Chance at the close of the case said the witness Spiller deserved great credit for the manner in which he had acted, and ordered him a reward.

Southwark.

ASSAULTING A "DEPUTY."—Alfred Lawrence, 42, a sturdy labourer, was charged before Mr. Sheil with assaulting Patrick Connors, deputy at a common lodging-house in Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.—It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that early in the morning prisoner had a dispute with a man in the kitchen about 1s., and he interfered, whereupon the prisoner said he would take the shilling out of him, and struck him a violent blow on the face, and his conduct was so threatening that he had to call in a constable and charge him.—In answer to the prisoner, witness denied that he struck him with a stick, in fact he had none.—The prisoner said he was acting in self-defence.—Mr. Sheil believed he committed an assault without provocation, and ordered him to pay a fine of 10s., or go to prison for seven days.

Wandsworth.

IMPUDENT JEWELLERY ROBBERY.—Stephen Buckley, no home, was charged on remand with stealing three gold watches and a silver watch, value £12, the property of Edward Morley, a jeweller, of High-street, Wandsworth. It appeared that the prosecutor left his shop to go into a neighbour's, and was absent about two minutes. On returning he saw the prisoner leaving the shop,

He asked him what he wanted, and he made an incoherent reply. He asked him again, and he said, "Do you buy old silver?" The prosecutor caught hold of his arm, but he released himself and made off. He was pursued and arrested by Police-constable Mott, 60 V, who took him back to the shop, and the jewellery was found in his trousers pocket. The watches were entrusted to the prosecutor to clean.—The magistrate was now informed that there were several convictions against the prisoner.—Mr. Curtis-Bennett committed the prisoner for six months with hard labour. He left the dock clapping his hands.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—Jane Miller, who appeared ill and was allowed to be seated in the dock, was charged with concealing the birth of her female child.—Dr. Mackintosh deposed that on the 17th April he was called to Lavender Hill, Battersea, where the prisoner was in service. She was in bed, and complained of having suffered from diarrhoea. He asked her what she had taken over night, and she replied mackerel. He had suspicions, and on examining the grate found the dead body of a female child wrapped in a cloth up the chimney. She admitted having been confined and placing the child where it was found. He had made a post-mortem examination, and found no marks of violence.—Mr. Curtis-Bennett: Could you say if the child had separate existence?—The Doctor: I cannot say.—Inspector Dennis proved apprehending the prisoner at the Wandsworth and Clapham Infirmary, where she had been an inmate since the occurrence. She made no reply to the charge.—The prisoner, who sobbed bitterly when in the dock, was committed for trial.

Dalston.

NO PROTECTION.—Application was made to Mr. Brox by a married lady, who said she had a large house full of valuable furniture, and her idle husband, whom she had kept for years, was endeavouring to get a bill of sale on the goods. Could she have protection under the Married Women's Property Act?—The Magistrate: The misfortune is you are living with your husband, and whilst that is the case, you cannot bring an action against him, nor can he bring one against you.—Applicant: I have kept my husband nine years as well as three children, and paid rent, rates, and taxes. Some of the furniture belongs to my husband, but I have largely added to it, and he wants to get rid of it. I have a piano worth £200.—The Magistrate: The only advice I can give you is that if any one comes to sell or take away the goods, give them notice that a portion belongs to yourself.

INQUESTS.

FATAL FALL OUT OF BED.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court touching the death of Caroline Barrall, aged 79, an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse.—The deceased was formerly a needlewoman, and had been an inmate of the workhouse for many years. She was very feeble, and on Thursday morning last in reaching out of bed for her handkerchief she overbalanced and fell on her head. She died shortly afterwards. Death was due to concussion of the brain.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.

STRANGE DEATH IN A WORKHOUSE.—Mr. George Collier, the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquiry at the Stepney Union, Bromley, on the body of Maria Crookford, aged 73, a widow, late an inmate of the above institution.—The evidence showed that on Tuesday morning the deceased was found lying on the floor of the ward in an insensible condition. A bottle containing opium was found in her possession. She never recovered consciousness, and died early the following day.—Medical evidence showed that death was due to apoplexy, and not in any way accelerated by the opium.—A verdict in accordance was returned.

FATAL EFFECTS OF A HEARTY SUPPER.—Mr. Collier held an inquest on the body of Mary Branton, aged 74, late of 78, Wellington-row, Bromley. On Tuesday the deceased was found lying on the floor of her bed-room. She was unconscious, and died the following day from effusion of blood on the brain. It was stated that the deceased ate a very hearty supper, and that such a practice was most dangerous to grown-up people, however it might suit little children. Medical evidence failed to show whether the effusion was the cause of the fall or was caused by it, and the jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—An inquest was held at Shepperton, Middlesex, on the body of George Oliver, of 51, St. Mary-street, Woolwich. It appears that the deceased was one of four employees of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Woolwich, who had a day off on Wednesday and went to Kingston-on-Thames. In the afternoon they were in a boat off Shepperton when deceased got out to bathe. He swam with the tide twice, and was going a third time, when about fifteen yards from the boat he suddenly sank into deep water, supposed from the effects of cramp or weakness of the heart.—The body was recovered by the local police. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning whilst bathing.

At half-past nine on Saturday morning a water-spout was seen by several persons in the neighbourhood of Belfry, North Notts, moving in a northerly direction towards Darfouls and Work-sop.

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GLOBE.

The forthcoming revival of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum will present two very novel features—the assumption of Lady Macbeth by Miss Ellen Terry, in lieu of Locke's, for which Mr. Irving has given a commission to Sir Arthur Sullivan—A melancholy sign of the speedy termination of Messrs. Hare and Kendal's dramatically artistic management of the St. James's, is seen in the announcement of the sale by public auction of the whole of the stage appointments of the theatre, including costumes, properties and furniture.—Mr. H. A. Jones, the author of "Saints and Sinners," has just acquired for residence a house in Regent's Park, lately occupied by Mr. Alma Tadema.—The collection of Mr. Clement Scott's "Lectures on Recitation" and lyrics is to be re-issued in Routledge's "Hand Book Pocket Library."—A dramatic and musical recital will be given by Mr. George Giddens at the Prince's Hall on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., in which the popular comedian will be assisted as entertainer by the Misses Marie Tempest, M. Mackenzie, Umar, and Annie Hughes, with Mr. Toole and Mr. G. Grossmith.—"The Queen of Fashion" is the title of a new society drama by Messrs. T. Cannan and J. F. Preston, to be tested on the Vaudeville matinee on Thursday, the 19th inst.—Mindful of the hospitalities which their American brethren in the leading cities of the United States and John Hare has gracefully reciprocated these courtesies by the supper just given by him to the Daly company of comedians at the Garrick Club. A brilliant assemblage of English artists and authors was present to meet their New York cousins.—The death is announced of Mrs. Balfe, widow of the composer of "The Dream that I Dwell in Marble Halls." "The Days Has Faded," and other popular songs reminding the operas of "The Bohemian Girl," "The Told Tale," and "The Siege of Rochelle." The deceased lady became grandmother of the young Duke de Friars, one of the highest grandees of Spain, by the marriage of her daughter, the operatic singer, Victoire Balfe, with the father of that noble.—Mr. J. F. Barnes and, probably, Mr. John Maclean, are to be the leading actors of Miss Mary Anderson's company in her forthcoming career through the United States.—A play, entitled "A Bitter Revenge," by Mr. Walter Stanhope, will be produced by Mr. Outram.—The capital of the company now so successfully managing the Empire Theatre is to be increased to £175,000, £25,000 of which will be invested as a reserve fund.—On July the 9th inst. Sarah Bernhardt is to appear at the Lyceum in "La Tosca."—A new farcical comedy, called "The Balloon," has been written by Messrs. G. Manville Fenn and J. H. Darnley the collaborators in "The Barrister," still running on tour in the country.—The American acting rights of the drama, "Ben My Chree," have been secured by Mr. T. French.—The comedy of "Pepita," after being successfully played through the provinces, will be brought out in London at Toole's, on the 25th inst.—Miss Minnie Palmer has just returned to London, and may reappear at the Strand, but whether in "Sweetheart" or another piece is not yet known.—Mr. Fred Leslie and Miss Ellen Farnen, the latest of the Gaiety burlesque company, have safely arrived at Melbourne, where they are to appear at the Theatre Royal on Monday.—Messrs. Pettitt and Grundy's new play "The Union Jack," will be brought out at the Adelphi, when it is re-opened at the beginning of July.—"Captain Swivel" is the title of a new modern drama by Haddon Chambers to be put on proof at a Haymarket matinee next week.—Should the piece be successful, it is said to be the intention of Beerbohn Tree to transfer it when required to the evening programme, with himself and Miss Lady Monckton, Mr. Kemble, and the rest of the Haymarket general company included in the cast.—In the vengeful Corsican heroine of "Barnes of New York" at the Olympic, Miss Sophie Eyre who now plays the part, to the great advantage of the play, has a character exactly suited to her trenchant melodramatic style of acting.—Under the inviting designation of the "Island Players" Mr. Ben Greet has hit upon a happy idea of organising a company for the purpose of giving the best air dramatic entertainment during the summer at garden parties, public parks, &c. The comedians include *inter alia* Alexis Leighton and Miss Constance Abbott, Messrs. De Cordova, G. R. Foss, Frank Rodd and Mr. Greet himself, who together will present scenes from "As You Like It," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Twelfth Night," "The Labour Lost," King René's Daughter, &c. "Such hearts," "Creatures of Impulse," &c. The singing, for which a choir has been engaged, is a most important feature of these easy-going pastimes.—Mr. Charles Haverley has tumbled upon a very good luck which proverbially attests this form of accident, which has resulted in the fracture of his collar bone; so that, though hurt and about with his arm in a sling, he is for the second time incapacitated by physical ailment from playing the rollicking hero of "The Arab Nights." When this diverting farce has run its course it will give place to a new comic play, Mr. W. Lestock, to be followed in the sweet and-and-by of the dim and distant future by a dramatic mirth-provoker from the second of Mr. Sydney Grundy's "Peculiarities," which have literally cast him during the past yielding quantity without quality, so like George the Third's father, "Poor Foe" in his humorous epiphany—"Being there's nothing to be said."—On Monday a regular company return to the Surrey Theatre and will appear in the popular Grecian drama "The Green Lanes of England."—It interests readers of the *People* to learn that the writer the other day found the number on the table of a late boarding-house, Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute. He also gentleman residing in a seat in the ground in the Castle. It may also interest playgoers to know that it was in Rothesay, in the same person read a story, the plot of which almost exactly the same as "Barnes of New York." If his memory is correct, the collection in which it was contained was entitled "Gold in a Belfry."

perhaps the most successful feature of the entertainment. This item is very stirring and dramatic, the plot is well contrived, and it is capitalised acted. Messrs. Stanley and Lillian are fair vocalists and dancers, their merits being recognised and appreciated by the audience. Professor Thornbury depicts, with great accuracy, familiar artists on his black board, afterwards impersonating their respective voices. Messrs. Somers and the other succeed in raising hearty laughter by their efforts in a diverting manner. "Telephone No. 100," and Messrs. Newham and Latimer are very diverting in their burlesque essays; Misses Carrie Joy, Alice Maydue, and Nelly Brown contribute serio-comic verses with the best results, the last named being also a graceful dancer. As comic vocalists, Mr. J. Haynes, W. Rose, and H. Vaughan are all that can be desired; and the negro item, supplied by Messrs. Scully and Morrell, is humorous and enjoyable.

A deputation waited upon the First Comm

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY BY A LADY.
Mrs. Bouverie, of Delapré Abbey, Northampton, appeared at Westminster Police Court charged with conspiring with her son, Francis Kemelm Bouverie, for a writ of habeas corpus issued, but who is said to be out of the country, to obtain for him £270 by false representations from John Thompson. A charge of bigamy was also made against Mr. F. K. Bouverie, and the young woman, professionally known as Blanche Belle, to whom, it is said, he contracted a third matrimonial engagement, was in court during the proceedings. Some particulars of the case have already appeared in the *People*.—Mr. D'Eyncourt on the first hearing, and again now, said there was nothing to support a criminal charge against Mrs. Bouverie. Mr. Churchley said, if his worship had deemed it advisable to dismiss the summons, his client would be bound over to prefer a bill of indictment.—Mr. Pollard said he desired to make a statement. His unfortunate wife was not in a position to get in the witness-box and tell her own story, but she had Mr. Churchley's own letters, which threw a curious light on the case. On the 15th of March Mr. Churchley, the solicitor for the prosecution, wrote to her enclosing a paper for her signature, to the effect that, in consideration of his abstaining from taking proceedings against Mr. F. K. Bouverie, she would guarantee to him (Mr. Churchley) payment of £500 owing to him by her son, and £250 of legal costs and interest. This, he concluded, "Unless the guarantee be signed by return of post serious trouble and expense will be caused." Ever since Mrs. Bouverie declined to sign she had been persecuted.—Mr. Churchley: She did sign it.—Mr. Pollard: Then that puts Mr. Churchley in a worse light. Because he has no conduct in the £50 he has persecuted my client to accomplish, and he has brought here a superior solicitor, who acts as his clerk, to help to persecute this case.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: I cannot go into a charge against Mr. Churchley. Mr. Pollard said he had witnessed a court how, had they been called, would have shown conclusively the want of foundation for this charge.—Mr. D'Eyncourt, on the advice of his solicitor, was bound over to prefer a bill of indictment against the defendant.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on Thursday before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of George Morcer Gilbert v. Richard Henry Lewis, an action which had been remitted from the High Court for the assessment of damages, came on for hearing. The case arose out of the great riot which took place at the Lillie Bridge Grounds on the 19th September of last year.—It appeared from the opening statement of Mr. J. H. Coward, counsel for the plaintiff, and the evidence subsequently tendered, that the plaintiff, acting on behalf of the proprietors of the Lillie Bridge Grounds, West Kensington, let the place to the defendants, who is proprietor of the Maid and Magpie public-house, Stepney, for the purpose of a race of 120 yards between Hutchens and Gent. The agreement was dated the 15th of August, 1887, and the defendant agreed to hire the grounds, as well as the dressing-room, &c., for the purposes of the race, and to hire a sufficient number of constables to preserve order, and to hold himself liable for any deposit, and to agree to pay the plaintiff one-fourth of the net earnings, but nothing had been received, and he did not suppose it ever would be paid. (Laughter.) The racing men did not appear on the track at the time appointed, and there was a great riot, people using bowie knives and cudgels, while they finished off by setting fire to the place. The plaintiff claimed £883 3s 4d damages, including £143 for damage done to the dressing-room, refreshment-room, ladies' boudoir, and sandah; £129 for damage done to the fence, £211 1s. for damage done to the garden, and £213 3s. in respect of other property destroyed or stolen. The defendant was not represented by counsel, and Mr. Coward said he anticipated that whatever the verdict, he expected it would be nulla bona so far as the defendant was concerned; but a claim having been made against the Receiver of Police under the recent passed Riots Act, they had been obliged to come to that court.—The jury awarded £881 damages

Two Men Struck by Lightning.

Shortly before two o'clock on Thursday afternoon heavy, black clouds gathered over the metropolis, and the atmosphere became hot and oppressive. In a short time claps of thunder were heard from the North, and about half past four a heavy thunderstorm came on, accompanied by a smart shower of rain. This, however, only continued for a short time, and the weather cleared up a little. Towards six o'clock partial darkness again set in, and there was another heavy thunderstorm, with rain falling at intervals for some time. A terrific thunderstorm, with vivid lightning burst over Hampstead on Thursday afternoon. William Foster, 62, and Daniel Hillman, 42, sawyers, working on The Spaniards Farm, took shelter under a tree, and were struck by lightning. Two men conveyed them to the Hampstead Police Station in a van, and they were afterwards taken to the workhouse infirmary. Foster's clothing had been partly ripped off. Both were severely injured, but still sensible.

pire of Trinity Nonconformist Church,

portion of the stonework, which fell through the roof, and twisted the conductor out of its place. Fortunately no person was injured.

... yoked in a parcels post van
... standing at a house door

day, suddenly bolted. It galloped through several streets, in spite of attempts to stop it, and eventually reached Union-street, where, in its mad career, it knocked two street porters down, one of whom was killed, and the other seriously injured. Continuing, it entered another street and was only brought to a standstill after smashing a street lamp.

Queen's Bench Division the
machine and a common in

justice. The three young men named Papps sought to prove that the charges for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution from Mr. Ginder, a license victualler. The plaintiff was a barman in the employ of the defendant, and on the 4th November the defendant gave him into custody on the charge of having stolen money from the till. The marked jubilee sixpences which had been passed across the counter were found in the possession of the plaintiff. He was arrested, but he stated that being anxious to get some jubilee silver he had taken them and had put ordinary sixpences in the till instead of them. On the question of malicious prosecution the jury found for the defendant, and they also found that the defendant had reasonable grounds for giving the plaintiff into custody. They found, however, that the defendant had not given the plaintiff into custody immediately on discovery of the alleged offence as prescribed by the Larceny Act, and assessed damages, if any, at 40s. Upon this verdict judgment was reserved.

A quack doctor has met with a very remarkable case in a suburban town just outside Po-

experience in a suburban town just outside of London. A correspondent, who had not yet become an acclimatized man, was taken to a village for a visit to a medicine monger, and noticed the shop of the medicine monger. He noticed the effect that the proprietor had a panacea for the ills to which flesh is heir, he went into the establishment and described his case. "I have a small-soup," said the proprietor, "I will boil ten snails and throw a little garlic into the water. If it does not cure you I'll eat my head." "I will," said Mathieu drank the horrible draught. He had even two instalments of it; but after the second he dashed through the town like a mad man, throwing over nurses, children, and all who were in his mad career. The people who had all turned away from him, now turned back and called out, "It is the 'race,' the 'race,' Mathieu was pursued by the quick, who was willing to catch his patient in order to pocket his money. At last Mathieu sank down on the public common and rolled over and over in pain. He appeared next, and said, "I will eat my head," and the quick, who were all around him, quickly practiced the medicine. M. Mathieu returned to his flock, a much sadder and wiser man.

rd of Trade Journal, issued on
contains the following stat-

the labour correspondent of the Board of Trade. There is again to be reported a sensible improvement in the condition of the labour market, indicated by the trade returns for the month of January. The number of unemployed persons of certain societies of skilled workmen. Of these organisations twelve have supplied full details. These unions show an aggregate membership of 139,772, of which total 6,678 were out of work. Last month the figures were 7,332 unemployed for the same societies. There is thus on the average a monthly decrease of 674 on the unemployed, and a fall in the proportion of 5 per cent. This improvement is chiefly due to the continued progress of the building and engineering trades, the former branches of industry especially being doing better. The revival in iron and steel building is now to have reached almost a stationary point, the figures are practically the same as for last month. The labour market has, however, been disturbed in this trade by a fall in rates, which may account somewhat for the lack of improvement. The cotton spinning is rather better, and some points of difference to wages, have threatened to lead to serious disturbances, have been amicably settled by advances to the workpeople. The steam coal trade has much improved. The number of unemployed is very low, and most of the pits are working at full time. The reports may be generally summarised as follows:—two better, two stationary, two good, and three moderate.

Annie Tomkins described as a certificated governess, Fremont-street, Victoria Park, was

charged before Mr. Horace Smith, at the District Police Court on Thursday, with obtaining dry goods and other goods, to the value of \$15,155.66, by false pretences, from Mr. George Reed, owner of Mare-street, Hackney.—That John W. M. manager to the plaintiff, said that early in the morning prisoner came to the shop and asked for a silk dress. She said that a friend of hers, Parker, of Wynnamore Gardens, South Kensington was going to be married, and would have a party at home, the value of at least \$150. She said she would endeavour to get the order for Mr. Reed and subsequently had jackets, underclothing, &c., on approval. She also got some goods as she said, her mother, who lived at Bromley, for a bazaar. Subsequent events aroused the proprietor's suspicions, and he had inquiries made and found the statements to be untrue. Prisoner's lodgings were watched, and she was caught between five and six. The morning leaving with some of the goods. Detective Vagg produced the brokers' order referring to Vagg property in the possession of prisoner.—Prisoner: And Mr. Reed said he forgave me if I gave up the tickets and money.—Miss Clara Martin Richards corroborated the evidence of Mr. Norman, and the prisoner remanded.—Detective Vagg said the prisoner only released in January last from serving months' imprisonment.

most probable successor to Mr. Bond as principal librarian at the British Museum. Mr. Thompson

Alice Scoffhand, a lady-like young person, assistant mistress of the High School for Summerfield-road, Wolverhampton, was released on Thursday on a charge of obtaining 433 pretences from Mr. Charles Mills, a well-known provision merchant in the town.

George Thomas Penruddock, a bachelor,

A sign writer, lately living at the Sun Tavern, 1, Purzener-street, Mayfair, died in the University College Hospital, Gower-street, last week, under very mysterious circumstances. An inquest was held at the hospital this week on the body of Dr. W. Wynn Westcott. The deceased's sister, who lives at 11, St. James's-street, stated that she visited the deceased in the hospital. He told her that on the previous Saturday night, as he was leaving a public-house "somewhere in Tottenham Court-road," he was attacked by three men, who wanted his money. He resisted, and as they either saw or heard a policeman approaching they left him, after hitting him in the face with their fists as hard as they could, knocking him down and kicking him. They did not succeed in robbing him. He was removed to University College Hospital in a cab, and on the following day, as a result of the violence to which he had been subjected, two of his front teeth fell out.—Alexander Barlow, a cab-driver, proved driving the deceased to the hospital, and stated that he was put in the cab by a constable, who did not, however, accompany him to the hospital.—Police-constable Hazelwood denied that he put the deceased in the cab, and stated that when he first saw him he was in the vehicle. The constable volunteered his help, but deceased swore and refused to accept it.—Other evidence showed that the constable on "point duty" at the corner of Tottenham Court-road, on the morning of Saturday night till after seven o'clock, although he was standing in the disturbance, then he was standing only a few yards from where four spots of blood were found, and where the encounter was said to have taken place.—Dr. Charles Arlre, resident medical officer at the hospital, said on his admission the deceased was suffering from extensive injuries to the face. The injuries consisted of a cut an inch and a quarter long, his jaw being fractured in three places. His lips were cut, and many of his teeth knocked out of their sockets. There were extensive bruises about the face and neck. It was impossible to tell whether he had been drinking. He was seen to deal of hemorrhage. Subsequently he was found to have extensive kidney disease, which was the ultimate cause of death. There was no doubt whatever death was accelerated by the injuries he had received, and these were probably caused by a very severe blow or kick of some kind. They were too extensive to have been occasioned by a fall. They were probably inflicted within an hour of his admission to the hospital.—The deceased's employer was called, and stated that in his opinion the assault had been prompted by motives of "revenge" of having "several love affairs on hand," and had a book containing the names and addresses of women he knew. Deceased's sister stated that she took the book, but the police should have it if it would assist them.—The jury found the deceased died from kidney disease, that his death was accelerated by injuries to the head and face, and that some person or persons unknown were guilty of causing his death.

William Thomas Pickett was summoned at
ancient House before the Lord Mayor, at

instance of an omnibus proprietor and conducted him to the omnibus. The defendant was informed Allright, for refusing to pay an omnibus fare.—The evidence of the complainant was to the effect that on the 4th inst. the defendant got into his omnibus in Chapside and alighted at the other side of Chancery-lane, near the "griffin." The fare in the omnibus was "From Liverpool-street to Charing Cross, 2d.," and the table of fares conspicuously painted up inside the omnibus, and this showed the fare between the two distances. The defendant tendered him one penny. The complainant asked him for another as the fare was 2d. The defendant said he should not give him any more. The complainant after this told him to go away, and the defendant, on the complainant alleged, struck him on the nose. The defendant now explained that he refused to pay the extra penny on principle.—The Lord Mayor said an omnibus proprietor might charge what he liked as long as he had a table of fares conspicuously painted up inside his omnibus. The omnibuses had not fixed charges like hackney cabs. Mr. Deputy Bedford was also summoned by the same complainant (this being the same journey) for insisting to pay one penny omnibus fare.—Mr. Bedford said he admitted that he refused to pay, but he did not think that it was the lawful fare. Mr. Bedford asked, supposing there was a notice on the omnibus, "From the Bank to Hannam-street, 1s.," could he charge him 1s. for going as far as Charing Cross?—The complainant replied that he could, and that he could recover the amount.—Mr. Bedford said that was not the intention of the Act of Parliament. The Lord Mayor said if a table of fares was painted up inside the omnibus, as it was in this case, he had no option but to pay the price payable. He therefore directed Mr. Pickett and Mr. Bedford to pay the money demanded, and said that should also be the cost in each case.—The complainant Allright was then summoned by Pickett for assaulting him on the occasion referred to, but the case was dismissed.

Windhurst was charged a
ice court with assault.

Smith, known as "Red," Bell, who was described as a tie-maker, residing in the Euilham-road. He was further accused of willfully breaking a quantity of crockery, damaging a piano, pier glass, and chair, hereby incurring a fine of fifty pounds. The prisoner did not deny the assault, the case of willful damage. He said the complainant lived with his father, who had ruined his life through her. He intended to break the tie, but they did not belong to the complainant. When being questioned the complainant said the prisoner was bought for her by the prisoner's father. Curtis Bennett inquired whether the prisoner had been purchased on the hire of the prisoner's father. The complainant replied in the affirmative, and said there was a further sum of £150 to be paid upon it. Mr. Curtis Bennett said: "There is an end of this."

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday the

case of *Shanahan v. Shanahan*, both parties were Italian. The plaintiff, Joseph Smith and the defendant, Mary. Both the parties to this suit were Italians. The plaintiff lived with his sister in Gover-street, where the latter kept a boarding house. The case for the plaintiff was that the defendant occasionally lodged there, and borrowed money of both sisters. The claim of the plaintiff on this account amounted to £204, for which sum she had obtained judgment, but had not received payment. The action now was for damages for the breach of a promise to marry the plaintiff. The case appeared for the plaintiff, but the defendant was unrepresented.—The plaintiff, in her evidence, stated that she became acquainted with the defendant in November, 1883. In March, 1886, he verbally promised to marry her, and she received a letter from him, dated 27th March, 1886, in the course of which he said:—"If you wish we could soon marry, and establish ourselves for good in Florence, or in the neighbourhood, and await the moment to establish ourselves in Rome like my brothers." She repented that promise several times. They afterwards lived together, and he had never, except when they were travelling together, provided for her or her child. He said that his father was very rich and that he had 4,000,000fr., and that he (the defendant) got about £500 a year from him. She lived with the defendant at Monte Carlo, Monaco, San Remo, and Rome, and to her knowledge her father at Rome. He was a contractor, and had many houses and omnibuses in Rome, and had sold them at great profit. He occupied "the best house in Rome." The defendant, in addition to his allowance from his father, had a situation at the bank which brought him in £50 a year. The defendant was the father of her child.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £100.

A very extraordinary story comes from Sudbury, Suffolk. A girl named Cresswell took a sister

in a village near the town, but on the thirteenth day of her service returned home and complained that the cook had given her something that had made her head bad, that she had come home to die, that she believed the house was haunted, and that the cook did not want her there. The mother then called to see her, and asked her mother whether she had been screaming, as she was screaming loudly in the bed-room the night before she left. According to the *Bury and Norwich Post*, which is responsible for the story, the mother replied that she was not given to screaming, and was thought she might have been dreaming. The girl constantly repeated that some one came into her bed-room dressed in white, and appeared in black, at the head of the bed, and called to her, which frightened her. During her illness, which was brain fever, she constantly repeated that it was either the cook or the page who frightened her, and her screams of agony were frightful to listen to. The girl lingered on for a month and died mad, the mother stating that no one has since troubled about it, and she is quite ignorant of what did take place excepting the statements of the poor child. The coroner, by the way, declared that the girl was "mad from fright." Several persons visited the house and saw the girl, and a very strong feeling is existing in the town with respect to the matter. The funeral took place at the cemetery, when a large number of the inhabitants in the vicinity where the deceased lived attended. It is stated that a movement was on foot to draw up a memorial, calling the attention of the authorities to the attendant circumstances, with a view that some official investigation might be made. It is further stated that the cook is either been discharged or left her situation, and her whereabouts are not known.

At the Waltham Abbey Petty Sessions, Rudolf

Schmidt, of Christian-street, and Joseph Wolf, at Epping Road, for assaulting Mr. Jacob Shouner, was fined 13s. for attempting to resist. According to the evidence given, with another young man, had been at the scene on Sunday. There were also several German clubs there. Without any provocation, Schmidt pulled a walking stick from Wolf's hand and struck him over the head, causing a wound on the left temple, and necessitating the attendance at the London Hospital. At the moment he struck some one called out, "Look out, knives," and instantly knives and daggers were flying" about in all directions, several persons being stabbed, and a policeman narrowly escaped being stabbed in the back. The members of the club to which Schmidt belonged were, according to the evidence, drunk and furious, and were behaving disgracefully. — Philip Joseph, the secretary of the club, denied that they carried either knives or daggers. "It was mentioned this morning," he said, "before we left London. I was to take either a stick or a knife, or even a pocket-knife." — Wolf stated that he came up to him in the forest, and said, "I am a Jew and you're a Jew, else I would stab you." The chairman of the bench stated that Epping Forest was becoming a great nuisance, not only on bank holidays, but on Sundays and other days when clubs came from London. The complaints of misconduct were increasing, and steps were being taken to have the forest closed. It was suggested that it should have to be taken sooner or later to rid the forest of objectionable persons.

dent resulting in the death
and 92 occurred on Wed

Jennings, aged 22, 360 Broad
Rockforter House, Mallow. The girl was
servant in the family of Mr. Hamilton Stubbins,
Moyné, Queen's county. On Tuesday night
she went to draw water from a well twenty feet
with ten feet of water at the bottom. It is dis-
posed that while raising the bucket with a shrie-
she lost her balance and fell in, as a result of
heard. A fellow servant of the girl shared the
and gave the alarm; but as the hour was
to night no effective steps could be taken to aid
At daylight Mr. Stubbins's coachman desce-

THE Sydney N.S.W., Australia, "Herald," publishes

1. following editorial comment:—“Not only have we India, Canada, Spain, France, New Zealand, Australia, and nearly every other civilised power under the sun, recognised the grateful appreciation of the merits of St. Jacobs and his wonderful deeds received within the last few months apportioned words of praise from the champion cyclist of England, the champion Australian, the champion youth walker of Australia, the champion who has held the championship of the world, the champion sprinter, cricketer of universal reputation, and a host of other less distinguished athletes, all of whom attribute their triumphs in a great measure to St. Jacobs Oil. Unanimity of praise is decided among athletes as among nations.

[illegible]

the case. The doctor, Dr. J. W. H. Harris, suffered from a sprained tendon for three months, which he tried doing him any good. A year, however, effected by St. Jacobs Oil, and he resumed his running and athletic sports.

The London Express writes: "An excellent remedy for sprains, rheumatism, &c., which has been in use by athletes of all classes, will be found in St. Oil. Amongst our men and cricketers it has long been held as one of the best medicaments of its kind." "Booster men and cyclists, as well as rowers, swimmers, and athletes, are all in the habit of rubbing St. Oil on their joints before training. It removes all stiffness and directly. No cyclist should be without a bottle of St. Oil on his machine as a mark of his sentiment.

ital programme is being presented

hall just now, the proprietor, Mr. Henry Hart, being indefatigable in his efforts to please his

THE DIVORCE COURT.

KIRKMAN V. KIRKMAN.—Mr. Justice Butt resumed and concluded this case. The petition was for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and adultery of her husband, an auctioneer and town councillor of St. Helens, Lancashire. He had been denying the charges. Mr. Middleton appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Kirkman for the respondent. The wife alleged a number of acts of cruelty, such as brutally assaulting her with a poker, burning her clothes, and turning her out into the streets at night in her night-dress in company with her children. She also alleged that her husband had miscondemned himself upon one or two occasions with a woman named Duffy. On the other hand, there was a denial of the charges by the husband, who, however, admitted that he had in the course of their married life, given his wife three black eyes, and had been fined 20s. for an assault upon her. He contended, however, that any violence he had used had been conducted to by her exasperating conduct. He further alleged that she had on several occasions struck him with a poker, that at another time she attempted to cut his throat with a knife, and that one night she, believing he had a woman with him, smashed his bed-room door with an axe, forcibly entered the room, and struck him with the weapon. In giving his decision, the learned judge came to the conclusion that the adultery was not established, but that the husband had been guilty of cruelty to his wife, which was justified by her conduct; therefore there would be a decree of judicial separation with costs. Upon application, his lordship directed that the question of the custody of the children should stand over.

TAYLOR V. TAYLOR AND WINTOUR.—In this case the husband sued for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. The accused parties answered and denied the adultery, the respondent making several counter charges against the husband. Mr. Banks was counsel for the petitioner; and Mr. H. B. Deane for the respondent. The co-respondent was not represented by counsel. It appeared that the parties were married at the Cathedral Church, Manchester, in October, 1872. After the marriage they resided for some time at the respondent's mother's, and they afterwards resided about Manchester, but the marriage was an unhappy one, and the respondent on various occasions left her husband and stayed away some time. In 1884 she finally left her husband, and was afterwards found living with the co-respondent at 33, Emery-street, Manchester. The petitioner was called, and detailed the circumstances under which his wife left him on various occasions. He denied the counter charges made against him by his wife. Witnesses were also called who proved the respondent living with the co-respondent at 33, Emery-street. On the conclusion of the petitioner's case the respondent went into the witness-box and denied the adultery with Wintour. She made his acquaintance in 1886, but she never lived with him. What the witnesses stated was untrue. She never committed adultery with him. She had been in Wintour's lodgings three, four, or five times. She had summoned her husband for assaults. After hearing the whole of the evidence, Mr. Justice Butt said, as he considered the wife's adultery had been proved, he should grant a decree, but he would not allow costs, as he was not at all satisfied with the petitioner's conduct. —Decree nisi without costs.

ST. AUBYN V. ST. AUBYN AND BACON.—The petition was that of the husband, a clerk of works to a builder, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. Edward Bacon, a butcher's assistant. Answers were filed denying the charge, but there was no defence. The marriage took place on the 20th July, 1886, at St. George's, Hanover-square, and the petitioner and the respondent afterwards lived together at Horsesham. Owing to the vocation of Mr. St. Aubyn he was continually away from home, and after some time he suspected his wife of infidelity as she had received presents of which she did not give a satisfactory account. It was stated that on one occasion he did use some violence towards her, but in his evidence he denied that he ever struck her. She took out a summons against him before the King's Bench, and he was convicted of an aggravated assault and had to pay 40s. She was also granted a separation, with 1s. a week for maintenance. Shortly afterwards the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent, and the order for maintenance was rescinded. At the close of the evidence, the learned judge said that in view of the petitioner being convicted of an aggravated assault he was not satisfied, and must adjourn the case for the attendance of the respondent. Although she had filed an answer denying the charge, for some reason or other she had not thought it worth while to come there.

BOWLES.—The petition was that of Mr. Ethel Bowles, the daughter of a general freemason, of the Indian Army, for a divorce by reason of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband, Mr. George Frederick Bowles, who was formerly secretary to Lord Truro. He filed an answer denying the charges, and Mr. Marshall appeared for him, but there was no defence. Mr. Garnet Man, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the parties were married on the 13th of April, 1882, at Christ Church, Folkestone. Very soon after the marriage the respondent began to ill-treat his wife, and had kicked her out of bed when she was enceinte. In December, 1883, she became ill through the ill-treatment. He also blacked her eyes. He had threatened to murder her, and had locked her in her room. In regard to the misconduct with which he was charged with a woman of the name of Smith, it came to the knowledge of the petitioner in this way. Mr. Bowles told his wife that he had occasion to go away, and he left, she receiving letters from him. One day she met his tailor, and he gave her the information that the respondent was staying at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park. She went there, and having inspected the books, she saw the manager, and ultimately her husband, who admitted that he was staying there with a woman, after which she instituted these proceedings. Mrs. Ethel Bowles, the petitioner, was called, and bore out the opening statement of counsel. In answer to the learned judge, she said that she and her husband used to quarrel; he was a very passionate man. He was not always sober. Mrs. Mary Catherine Prendergast, mother of the petitioner, corroborated the cruelty. Had seen her daughter with bruises, and at Richmond she had a black eye—in fact, she scarcely saw her without bruises since her marriage. Had complained to the respondent about it, and he said that he was passionate. Miss May Prendergast, a sister of the petitioner, also gave evidence, after which medical testimony was adduced. The manager of the Alexandra Hotel gave evidence as to the respondent staying there with a woman other than his wife, and to him Mr. Bowles admitted that he was "clean bowled out." (Laughter.) His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

AN OVER FESTIVE BISHOP.

The master of the Armenian Gregorian School at Mouch, who recently stabbed the Armenian Catholic bishop of that place, has telegraphed to Constantinople to the effect that he indignantly denies that the crime was due to a spirit of religious fanaticism. He says that he was invited by the bishop to spend an evening with him. Drink was served, of which both had, perhaps, too freely partaken, when the prelate made an improper suggestion regarding the governance of the school, which so enraged the master that he plunged his knife several times into the body of the bishop. The Armenian Gregorian community are annoyed beyond measure with Monsignor Azarian, the Armenian Catholic patriarch, and accuse him of taking advantage of the present indisposition of the Sultan's Government towards them to further estrange them from the Porte in the hope that continued persecution may drive them into the fold of the Church of Rome.

THE BOARD OF WORKS SCANDAL. Further Disclosures.

On the resumption of the sittings of the commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the alleged irregularities connected therewith, on Tuesday, Mr. D'Oyley Carle was the first witness called. He was questioned at length by Lord Herschell with reference to the building of the Savoy Theatre. He said that, in the negotiations with the Metropolitan Board of Works the great obstacle was in respect of the delays that occurred in connection with the plans, which were passed from one department to another, and caused great inconvenience. The witness had known Mr. Robertson for a long time. He did some work for the witness in 1885, in connection with the Savoy Hotel. He advised the witness as to the plans of the interior of the building, but Mr. Stokely, his solicitor, was instructed to do all that was necessary. Mr. D'Oyley Carle, continuing his evidence, said he had never employed any member of the Board of Works as architect, and having read the evidence of Mr. Villiers with respect to the Pavilion site, he believed it to be substantially correct. Mr. Selway, being recalled and questioned by Lord Herschell, said he considered it was not right that officials of the architect's department should practice privately, and he denied that he was aware this was being done. There were no distinct regulations to that effect. Mr. J. Hartnoll, builder, had bought land of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Robertson assisted him in preparing the drawings in connection with a site in Goulston-street, Whitechapel, near Aldgate Station. His object was to get his plans through the board. They were passed, and

He Gave Robertson £500. (Sensation.) He had no other architect but Robertson, and it was quite his own idea that he employed him. He did not know that other people, dealing with the Board of Works, had done the same thing. The reason he employed Robertson was mainly to get over the difficulties with the board in the passing of the plans. He had paid Robertson £250 under similar circumstances in respect of a site which he had purchased from the board in Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, better known as Petticoat-lane, and had further paid Robertson £500 in respect of similar services rendered in connection with properties the witness had tendered for in Tooley-street. (Sensation.) On another occasion he paid him £100 in respect of property he bought in the same neighbourhood. Had had no pecuniary transactions with any other officer or member of the board. The witness, replying to Mr. Meadows White, for the Board of Works, said there was such difficulty in getting plans passed, prior to coming to an understanding with Robertson, that he was laid up for several months, and the doctor who attended him said it was nothing but worry. He had always consented to do anything the Board of Works required. The information given him by Robertson was of vital importance. Had he employed another architect he would probably have had to pay some £2,500 commission. He first saw Robertson at his (the witness's) own house, and agreed to give him the £500 if he would

Assist to Pass the Plans. Did not know whether Robertson shared the money with any one else. Mr. Henry Clarke, a hat and cap manufacturer, of Shoreditch, was then called and questioned with respect to his transactions with the board and Robertson, the latter of whom, he said, rendered his firm considerable assistance with respect to "ancient lights." He had given Robertson a cheque for ten guineas, and had also sent him £50. Had given him two boxes of cigars, and in 1881 lent him £500. The latter sum was paid back through his solicitor in December, 1882. The witness further explained that, in respect of a certain site in Church-street, Whitechapel, which he sold for the purposes of a church, he gave Robertson the sum of £1,500, having bought the site for £2,950, and sold it for £4,750, besides giving £250 to the Building Fund. Subsequently he gave Robertson a cheque for £261 15s., and this closed his financial connection with Robertson. He had forgotten to mention that he gave Robertson a cheque for £50 in return for a £50 note at Margate. Had also paid Mr. Stimson, architect, a commission of £75. Mr. George Faice, of the firm of Tanqueray and Co., distillers, Bloomsbury, said that on the 20th of September, 1886, his firm paid Robertson a cheque for £1,500 on the occasion of the Old Swan, Bethnal Green, being sold to Mr. Cox. The money came out of the pocket of Cox. Mr. Bywater, shipping agent, said he had known Robertson twelve years, and his firm had cashed various cheques for Robertson to the extent of £200 and £260 11s. 3d. The court then adjourned for luncheon.

Mr. James Willing's Evidence. Mr. James Willing, advertising contractor, was next called. He said that he had had transactions with Robertson and Goddard in respect to advertising upon the hoardings in connection with the Board of Works sites. It was, he said, useful to him to get information with respect to the hoardings, as he wanted to get the information there being a number of people in the market. (Laughter.) He had paid both Robertson and Goddard various sums of money—cheques for £20 and £25. These amounts were paid in respect of the exclusive information he received from one and the other; he wanted to get the information before other people found it out, and he paid Robertson and Goddard, as a matter of business, for the information they gave him. Mr. Charles Dunch, the architect of the Canterbury Music Hall, was then called. Questioned with respect to the payment of £50 a quarter by Mr. Villiers to Goddard, he said the former was a very straightforward man, and he believed that the money was paid because he felt that, otherwise, Goddard would have made himself very awkward. (A laugh.) It was arranged that the money should be paid at the rate of £50 a quarter, because Mr. Villiers was not in a position at that time to pay a lump sum to Goddard. The witness paid the money, but Villiers supplied him with it.

Terry's Theatre. Mr. Walter Emde, the architect of Terry's Theatre, Strand, erected on the site of the old Occidental, was next examined. He gave details as to the obstacles which had been thrown in his way with regard to the plans, and which, he said, extended over some eight or nine months. His dealings were with Mr. Hebb of the Architect Department, who invariably told him that he ought to study the bye-laws. Did not have any pecuniary transactions with any member or official of the Board, had he done so matters might have been made easier. (Laughter.) Mr. Stimson, the auctioneer, who was examined at the last sitting, and who admitted having paid Robertson one-third of the commission he received from the Board of Works in respect of the sales of sites, was again put into the witness chair, and examined in detail with respect to certain matters of which he previously gave general particulars. He said he wished to continue his business with the board, and in a matter of this kind he considered it necessary to keep on good terms with Robertson, who he believed had influence in the matter. Being cross-examined by Mr. Winch, the witness said he and Mr. Legge married two sisters. Legge took a public-house called the Yorkshire Grey, and he had seen Mrs. Legge wear a handsome necklace, but did not know that Robertson paid for it at a cost of £1,000. The other witnesses were called to show that Robertson had received money in respect of the transaction of the Old Swan public-house, Bethnal Green, and the commission adjourned.

Further Extraordinary Disclosures.

The Royal Commission sat again on Friday at the Sessions House, Westminster. Lord Herschell presided, and the same counsel appeared as before. Mr. James Kent, builder, the first witness called, stated that he had had business transactions with Robertson formerly of the architects' department of the Board of Works. In January,

1881, he gave Robertson a cheque for £20, because he was constantly round about certain buildings which he was erecting on a site purchased of the Board of Works, and he "thought it wise to do so." (Laughter.) Had also paid him sums of £100 and £50 in respect of assistance given in connection with the board sites. In November, 1882, the witness tendered for a property in Clerkenwell-road. He and Mr. Alfred King, architect, were in partnership in the matter, and they agreed to offer £8,000 for the site, Robertson, with whom they had been in communication, stipulating that he should receive £500. The board would not accept this amount, and he and his partner agreed "to spring" another £500. (Laughter.) Robertson said, "You can get the site for £8,250," and they eventually got the land at that price. Robertson, however, made representations that he was entitled to some portion of the money, and eventually King gave him £400, and the witness gave him £350, so that he got £750 altogether. The tender was sent in in the witness's name because Robertson said his name was not so well known to the board as that of Mr. King. (Sensation.) The witness subsequently sold his share in the property at Clerkenwell for £6,800, this being independent of Mr. King's interest. The witness, being questioned by Lord Herschell, made other admissions with respect to his transactions with Robertson, all going to show that remuneration had been paid Robertson for using his influence in order to ensure the witness the purchase of certain sites which he wished to obtain of the Board of Works for the purpose of building speculation. Mr. Alfred King gave corroborative evidence. The witness added that he had purchased a site of the Board of Works in Northumberland Avenue, upon which Wessex House now stood. Robertson advised him as to the amount he should offer, and he gave Robertson £100 for doing so. Also gave Robertson £20 in respect of a site in Bethnal Green-road. Mr. W. Haigh, solicitor for Robertson, said in March 1884 he paid Robertson various sums of money, amounting in all to £2,433 11s. 8d. He ordered it referred to certain property in Tite-street in which the witness was interested. He thought this amount of money represented the difference paid for the land by the purchaser and that paid to the board. With regard to Tite-street, the witness appeared, before the board, to be acting for a person named Larking, but he really received his payment from Robertson.

Mr. Villiers's Admissions. Mr. Villiers was then recalled, and made certain technical alterations in the evidence he gave on the former occasion. He stated that Robertson did not know what was going on in the board's affairs, and it had not been for his turning the board affairs into a company he would not have given him the £5,000 debentures in the concern. Lord Herschell then read extracts from the letters of Goddard to the witness, relating to the debentures, and in which, he said, he wished he could recall the last four years of his life, but intimated that he was anxious to turn the debentures into cash for the sake of his "dear girl"—meaning his daughter. Subsequently, the witness's letters to Goddard were read, in which the writer stated in view of the sittings of the commission that he must be in a position to swear he had not given or promised to give Goddard anything. Goddard to rest contented, and all would be well. He further acknowledged the services that Goddard had rendered him, and said that he should never forget the services he had given him in helping "a poor fellow of a music-hall proprietor." He added, "My mind will be much easier when R— has left. He is a man one can never know what his next move will be." He also asked Goddard whether he thought it would be best to give evidence early or late in the inquiry. The witness said he thought late was the day, because he would then have the advantage of knowing what had gone before. (Laughter.) Goddard made an application for a loan, and the witness wrote that he did not want, in view of the commission, to be seen giving money to Goddard as a loan just then would spoil everything. The witness admitted that he said he would have to give a thousand pounds to a member of the board for acting as architect in respect of the Pavilion; and also that, before a committee of the board, he was guilty of an untruth. This was because he did not wish to denounce the servants of the board with whom he had done business. (Sensation.) Mr. Legge was then called, and replying to questions detailed the transactions he had had with the board in regard to the occupation of sites. He said he had paid Robertson various cheques in respect of the services he considered he had rendered him in regard to the Yorkshire Grey and the Artichoke public-houses. On one occasion he gave him £500; and on another he paid the nominee of Goddard £2,000 after the license for the Yorkshire Grey had been granted. After some other evidence the commissioners adjourned until Tuesday next.

Dismissal of Mr. Goddard.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday afternoon, the Works and General Purposes Committee reported that they had proceeded upon the resolution of the board, referring it to a sub-committee to consider and report what course should be taken consequent on the serious disclosures made in the evidence given by Mr. Villiers before the Royal Commission respecting Mr. Goddard, and recommending that Mr. Goddard be dismissed from the service of the board. Mr. Edwards moved the adoption of the recommendation. Mr. Lindsay moved, as an amendment, that Mr. Goddard be only suspended until the commission had reported, when his conduct could then be fully inquired into. After a long discussion the recommendation of the committee was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The committee appointed as a result of the conferences convened by the London Chamber of Commerce, to consider the best means of introducing a system of commercial education, which would find it necessary early in its proceedings to appoint a sub-committee, upon which the following gentlemen agreed to serve, viz.:—Sir J. Lubbock, Sir B. Samuelson, Sir H. E. Roscoe, Sir G. H. Chubb, Mr. H. Kimber, Mr. P. Magniac, Mr. J. H. Tritton, Mr. E. H. Carbutt, Mr. Charles Morley, Mr. Walter Leaf, Mr. Frank Debenham, Mr. E. Power, and the Rev. Dr. Wace. This sub-committee has held several sittings, and has now issued a circular letter of inquiry, together with a scheme which has been prepared for the improvement of commercial education. This step has been taken to elicit the opinion and criticism of practical business men in regard to the suggested curriculum, while revisions in detail are sought also from masters of schools and other authorities on practical education. The widest possible expression of opinion is desired as to whether the suggested scheme would satisfy the conditions of a sound education for entrance to commercial life at the age of 16 or 17, or if there are any alterations, general or particular, considered desirable. Copies of the circular, together with the scheme, may be obtained from the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce (Botolph House, Eastcheap) by those persons who may desire to express their opinion upon it, and the sub-committee will receive replies, in writing, up to the 23rd of June, both from those who may have received the papers already, and those who may apply before that date. The scheme, as it stands, proposes, as obligatory, subjects for examination for a commercial certificate (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) French, (4) German, Spanish, or Italian, (5) history of British Isles and colonies, general and modern geography, including political, commercial, and industrial, (6) mathematics, (7) drawing. Proficiency is also required in at least one of the following:—Physics, chemistry, natural history, commerce, and political economy.

Telegram from Madrid on Thursday announces that the Queen-Regent of Spain has signed a decree appointing the Duke of Edinburgh a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Polling at Ayr. Polling for the Parliamentary vacancy in the Ayr District of Burghs, caused by the death of Mr. R. F. F. Campbell (U.) took place on Friday, the candidates being the Hon. Evelyn Ashley (U.) and Capt. Sinclair (G.).

The following were the figures at the last two elections:—

1886.	1885.
R. F. F. Campbell (U.) 2,673	R. F. F. Campbell (U.) 2,469
Capt. Sinclair (G.) 1,498	M. Low (C.) 2,118
Majority 1,175	Majority 243

KENT (THANKS DIVISION).—Mr. James Lowther was on Thursday night unanimously adopted as the Conservative and Unionist candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel King-Harman. Mr. J. Sobag Montifiore and others who were mentioned having withdrawn in his favour, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, son of Lord Brabourne, has been selected by the executive of the Liberal associations as Gladstonian candidate.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

Evidence of the Rev. R. Billing.

Lord Dunraven again presided over the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Sweating System on Friday, when the witness Julius Diente, who was under examination at the last sitting, gave some further evidence as to alleged deductions made from cabinet work made by him for Messrs. Maple on account of something faulty in the workmanship. After some irrelevant matter and expression of personal opinion, the witness said he saw no remedy except in shortening the working hours, as he believed there was over-production. No employer should be permitted to employ his workpeople more than fifty-six hours a week; every shop should be registered. He knew workshops where six men could be employed easily to do the work, but where only three were employed, the three being compelled to work till eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and on Sundays also. There were hundreds of workshops where this prevailed. He also thought that inspectors should be appointed to every parish. The Rev. R. Billing, rector of Epiphany (and now Bishop-designate of Bedford, in succession to the Rev. Walsam How), was next examined, and explained that he had acquired much experience of the condition of the poor from the working of a charitable institution in his parish. In the East-end even good firms, who would refuse to employ sweaters, did not pay adequately for the work done, and when there was any press of work to be done, such as contract work, they endeavoured to get it done at the lowest figure so as to make their own profit. He had often had to refuse to take work from charitable institutions from good firms because they would not pay a price adequate to maintain the workers. This evil has been largely increased by the sweating system, by which those who had no capital and no knowledge of the trade, took the work and put it out without any care for the workers. The old middlemen had almost entirely disappeared during the last five years before the sweaters. They consisted of very respectable firms who paid adequate wages, and would refuse to allow their workers to be so pressed to work night and day. He thought circumstances pointed to some organisation for bringing over these poor foreigners. As to hours of labour, he said he had himself seen the poor people at work at two o'clock in the morning, and again the same people at work in the same place at seven o'clock in the morning. He recommended regular inspection to prevent overcrowding and to ensure decent living, and that no such workshop should be allowed to be open until it was licensed. The hours of labour also should be regulated. Most of the victims of sweating in his parish were Jews, who were unable to keep the Jewish Sabbath. The Christian victims could not keep the Christian Sabbath, both being kept hard at work, being unable to escape. There should also be sanitary inspectors, who should only be amenable to the central authority. He described the pitiable sight he saw at the Jewish School in his parish every Friday morning, the children, poor, miserable, and starving, and the women coming and begging for assistance. The committee would not trust his veracity if he told them all he knew as to the manner in which these poor creatures lived. In cross-examination, he stated that in his opinion the shops should be closed at a certain hour and not opened before a certain hour, and he could not speak as to a Closing Bill for the whole of the country or all trades, and had only studied his own locality. He could not suggest any terms in which such a regulation should be expressed, and, in answer to a question how he thought such immigration should be checked, he said he thought there should be registration of all arrivals. This was required under an old Act of William IV., but it was not acted upon, and he thought that unless those who arrived could show that they had means for their own support, or unless there were some one to receive them, and to whom they were sent, they should not be received. There had been a great increase of such immigrants during the last four years, whole streets in his parish being now filled with Jews, where there was not one before. They had pushed out the native population. When a Jew got into one place he invariably got a neighbour, until at last the place became intolerable to the Gentiles.—The Committee again adjourned.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION. Alarming Report.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Lisbon, dated Thursday, without, however, vouching for its accuracy:—"I have received from a European who has spent many years on the Congo, a letter, dated Kinshasa, April 16th, stating that Mr. Stanley's camp on the Aruwimi, had passed through the hands of the Arabs, and that he had been wounded, and Captain Nelson also, and that the greater part of his men had afterwards deserted. Tippoo Tib, added Mr. Ward, had been unable to send to Mr. Stanley the convey of his baggage, and that he had actually revealed. Mr. Stanley's fate then they were about to reveal. The letter adds that Captain Macroft had, with the assistance of the Arabs, re-established the authority of the Congo Free State at Loulouabourg."

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

At the Manchester County Police Court on Thursday, Charles Wood Firth, alias John Jackson, committed for trial on Wednesday, charged with the murder of a warder in Strangeways Gaol, had been searched after being delivered over by the Bradford police, and in his possession was found a knife which had been identified as having belonged to the murdered warder. (Details will be found on page 13.)

SHOCKING OUTRAGE ON A WIFE.

John Mills, a plasterer, aged 46, has been remanded at the Manchester City Police Court, on a charge of throwing vitriol on a woman named Alice Mills, who was married to the prisoner in January of the present year, though it has since transpired that his first wife was then living. The outrage was committed on the 28th of March, and has resulted in the total destruction of the woman's left eye and the terrible disfigurement of the left side of her face. It was stated that the prisoner is to be further charged with having been guilty of bigamy. Mills committed a similar outrage upon his first wife, whose right eye was burnt out and whose face was also disfigured. For that offence the brute was sent to penal servitude for ten years.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

Orders to the Army and Navy.

BERLIN, June 16, 9.43 a.m.—The following general order to the army, dated yesterday, has been issued by the Emperor William II.:—"While the army has only just discarded the outward signs of mourning for my grandfather, whose memory will ever live in all hearts, it has suffered a fresh and heavy blow by the death, at five minutes past eleven this morning, of my dear and warmly loved father, his Majesty the Emperor and King Frederick III. This is indeed a serious and sorrowful time, in which God's decree places me at the head of the Army, and it is from a deeply moved heart that I address my first word to my Army. But the confidence with which I step into the place to which God's will calls me is immovably strong, for I know what a sense of honour and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how many a measure this feeling has been handed down to me, and at all times, been manifested. In the army firm and inviolable attachment to the War Lord is the inheritance which is handed from father to son, and from generation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather, who stands fresh in all your memories as the personification of the glorious and venerable War Lord, such as could not be more finely conceived, or in a form more speaking to the heart. I refer you to my beloved father, who, as Crown Prince already won a place of honour in the annals of the army, and to a long line of glorious ancestors, whose names shine brightly in history, and whose hearts beat warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other, I and the army; thus we are born for one another, and thus we will stand together in an indissoluble bond in peace or storm, as God may will it. You will now take to me the oath of fidelity and obedience, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have to render account to them of the glory and honour of the army.—Castle of Friedrichskron, 15th June, 1888.—(Signed), WILLIAM."

The Emperor's General Order to the Navy is as follows:—"To the Navy: I have to inform the Navy, with a deeply moved heart, that my beloved father, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, Frederick III., departed this life peacefully in the Lord at five minutes past eleven this morning, and that I, stepping into the place assigned to me by God's will, have assumed the Government of the land falling to me by hereditary right, and therewith also the chief command of the Navy. It is, indeed, a profound and grave period in which I address my first words to the navy. We have only just ceased wearing the outward signs of mourning for my ever-to-be-remembered and beloved grandfather, the Emperor William I., who only last year, during his presence at Kiel, expressed in the warmest words his lively satisfaction and appreciation of the development of the navy under his glorious Government. The flags are already lowered again for my much-beloved father, who so greatly rejoiced and took so strong an interest in the growth and progress of the navy. Yet time of deep and sincere mourning, chastens, and thus we shall look confidently to the future, faithfully preserving in our hearts the memory of my grandfather and my father. The navy knows that it not only gives me great joy to belong to it by an external bond, but that since my earliest youth a warm and lively interest has, in complete sympathy with my dear brother Prince Henry of Prussia, united me with the navy. I have learned to appreciate the high sense of honour and faithful fulfilment of duty, which prevail in the navy. I feel that every member of it is prepared joyfully to give his life for the honour of the German flag wherever it may be, and thus in this sad hour, I can say with all confidence that we shall stand together firmly and surely, in good and in evil days, in storm as in sunshine, ever remembering the glory of the German Fatherland, and ever prepared to shed our heart's blood for the honour of the German flag. In this God's blessing will be with us.—Castle of Friedrichskron, 15th June, 1888.—(Signed), WILLIAM."

BERLIN, June 16, 11 a.m.—The Garrison of Berlin this morning took the oath of fidelity and obedience to the Emperor William II.

PORTSMOUTH, June 16.—The Empress Augusta is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning. Her Majesty will reside at the Town Castle.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday. Business on the Stock Exchange to-day is very quiet, but the tone of the markets is good. Foreign Government Securities are very firm, and so are Home Railways, despite the absence of business. Americans and Canadians have an upward tendency. Mines are steady. The Funds remain quiet. Consols being quoted at 100 1/4 for money; New Two-and-Three-quarters, 99 1/4; New and Reduced Threes, 100 1/4; New Two-and-a-Half, 99 1/4. Two failures are reported to-day on the Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Argentina, 160, 92 1/2	Paraguay, 1886, 35, 7
Ditto Hard Dole, 68, 9	Peruvian 6 per Cent, 154, 4
Chilian, 1886, 95, 1	Ditto 4 per Cent, 154, 4
Cuba, 1886, 35, 6	Portuguese 3 per Cent, 56, 1
Egyptian, 100, 92 1/2	Russian, 1873, 94, 1
Ditto United, 79, 1/2	Slovakian 2 per Cent, 95, 9
Ditto Paris, 100, 92 1/2	North Staffordshire, 100, 9
Ditto Danube, 92, 1/2	Turkish Defence, 94, 5
Ditto 5 per Cent, 81, 25	Ditto 1871, 92, 1/2
Hungarian 4 1/2 per Cent, 90, 1/2	United States, 100, 92 1/2
Italian 5 per Cent, 97, 1/2	Venezuela, 100, 92 1/2
Mexican 5 per Cent, 1886, 95, 1	

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

London, Tilly, & Schmid, 127, 30

Metropolitan, 100, 92 1/2	North British, 100, 92 1/2
Ditto Great Northern, 100, 92 1/2	North Eastern, 100, 92 1/2
Great Eastern, 100, 92 1/2	North Western, 100, 92 1/2
Great Western, 100, 92 1/2	Sheffield, 100, 92 1/2
London & North Western, 100, 92 1/2	South Eastern, 100, 92 1/2
London & South Western, 100, 92 1/2	South Western, 100, 92 1/2
London & York, 100, 92 1/2	York & North Yorkshire, 100, 92 1/2

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Ontario, 14, 5

Norfolk & Western, 100, 92 1/2	North Pacific, 100, 92 1/2
North Pacific, 100, 92 1/2	North Western, 100, 92 1/2
North Western, 100, 92 1/2	Rock Island, 100, 92 1/2
Rock Island, 100, 92 1/2	St. Paul & Northern, 100, 92 1/2
St. Paul & Northern, 100, 92 1/2	Union Pacific, 100, 92 1/2
Union Pacific, 100, 92 1/2	Wabash, 100, 92 1/2
Wabash, 100, 92 1/2	Ditto 2nd, 92, 1/2

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Ed. Trunk, 100, 92 1/2

Mexican, 100, 92 1/2	San Antonio, 100, 92 1/2
San Antonio, 100, 92 1/2	Ditto 2nd, 92, 1/2
Ditto 2nd, 92, 1/2	

MISCELLANEOUS.

London Road Car, 100, 92 1/2

London Road Car, 100, 92 1/2	New Express, 100, 92 1/2
New Express, 100, 92 1/2	Nordenf, 100, 92 1/2
Nordenf, 100, 92 1/2	Spier & Pond, 100, 92 1/2
Spier & Pond, 100, 92 1/2	Spier's Patent, 95, 9

CRICKET.

MIDDLESEX V. AUSTRALIANS. The match was commenced on Thursday at Lords. The home team went in first and were all disposed of for a total of 68. Rain then came on heavily, and although several attempts to start were made no further play was possible. On Friday there was no play in consequence of the wretched weather. On Saturday the game was continued, and the Australians were soon out for 97.

SURREY V. CAMBRIDGE.

At the Oval, Thursday, Surrey opened the batting, and at the close had only lost five wickets for 251. On Friday play could not be resumed, the weather being too bad. Two innings closed on Saturday for 322.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE V. NOTTS.

This county match was commenced at Cheltenham on Thursday. The visitors went in first, and although they had rather bad luck at the opening, managed to score 200 for nine wickets at the

HOUSE OF LORDS--Monday.
Peers and Elections.

Defence of Vancouver's Island.
Lord SUDBURY called attention to the position and defences of our naval headquarters on the coast of Vancouver Island, and the superior advantages of Burrard's Inlet.—In the course of a discussion, in which Lord Huntly, Lord Elphinstone and others took part, Lord Harris said that a plan for the defence of Esquimaux had been prepared, and the guns were ready to be sent to that place, as well as the warlike stores which would be provided by the Home Government, while the defence works would be undertaken by the Colonial Government.

The Local Government Bill.
The consideration of the Local Government Bill was resumed in committee. On clause 2, which provided that the councillors elected by the county council should be elected by the council in lieu of aldermen, and that the other councillors shall be called elective councillors. Mr. STANFELD moved, as an amendment, that all the councillors shall be elective, and that there shall be no aldermen.—After a discussion of two hours the Closure was moved by Mr. KENTON, and carried by 264 to 192, and the amendment was thereafter rejected by 250 to 214.—Several amendments were proposed and withdrawn, but in the course of the discussion upon them Mr. RITCHIE intimated that he was willing to abandon a later provision in the clause, that a casual vacancy in the council should be filled by an election, by the council of a properly qualified person, and to insert an amendment that all such casual vacancies shall be filled by popular election. He also intimated that he was willing that the selected councillors should be called county aldermen, and that the elected councillors shall be called county councillors. These concessions were given effect to by a series of verbal amendments on the clause.—Two or three amendments were moved fixing the proportion the selected should bear to the elected portion of the council, but they were negative. The clause was provided for by a majority of 264 to 192, and stood upon the paper. By the first, Sir W. BARTLETT proposed to extend the term of office to six years. The amendment was rejected by 264 to 62, after which progress was reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS--Tuesday.
Clergy Discipline.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved the third reading of the Clergy Discipline Bill.—The Archbishop of YORK said the bill was not acceptable to the clergy in his diocese because it established a novel court of first instance, and provided no appeal at all. He trusted their lordships would allow the measure to come to an end.—The Bishop of LONDON supported the bill, remarking that the Archbishop of Canterbury was willing to staghorn the clauses for rehearing cases on the spot.—Lord HERSCHELL complained that the Archbishop of York had reserved his criticisms until the third reading stage.—Lord COLERIDGE thought the bill would not bring about a better state of things than existed at present.—The Bishop of CANTERBURY defended the bill; the Bishop of LONDON attacked it; and against each all been passed without its having been submitted to the Diocesan Conference; and Earl SELBORN thought there was no foundation for the objections taken to it.—The bill was read a third time, and, with one or two amendments, was passed.

Mr. RITCHIE announced that the Government had resolved not to proceed with the licensing clauses, which they did not consider as vital to the Local Government Bill. It was clear that the proposals would meet with strenuous opposition, there being no fewer than 200 amendments to the licensing clauses, and the Government determined adherence to the clauses must, after a prolonged struggle, leave so little time as to make it impossible to pass the remainder of the bill during the present session, a result which, he thought, the House and the country would regard as most unfortunate. In reply to Mr. C. Stevenson, Mr. Ritchie added that he intended the clause which dealt with Sunday closing and the clauses to be abandoned.

The House or going into committee on the Local Government Bill resumed consideration of clause 2, which prescribed the composition and election of the County Council. The clause provided that at the first election of the council there shall be elected for a term of three years, one-third of which the whole council shall retire, and of which the whole council shall retire.—MR. SHAW LEFEBRE moved an amendment providing that one-third of the councillors should retire annually. A discussion followed towards a close of which the amendment of Mr. Shaw Lefebvre was not adopted. The amendment was withdrawn. The Government would consider whether it would not be possible to adopt

Injurious Reorganisation.

At the evening sitting a discussion arose on a motion by Mr. JENNINGS that the reorganisations of certain public offices had been injurious to the public interests by resulting in increased charges.

The motion was opposed by Mr. CALDWELL and Lord C. HAMILTON, the latter of whom moved an amendment that when reorganisations became necessary full inquiries should be made into the wants of the departments, with a view to giving employment to redundant officers. He hoped Mr. Jennings would withdraw his motion in favour of his amendment.—Mr. JENNINGS, however, declined to do so, and after some further discussion, during which Mr. W. H. SMITH assured the House that the Government were prepared to appoint redundant officers to any employment for which they were fit, the amendment was negatived by 113 to 94. Mr. Jennings's motion was then agreed to.

The consideration of the Libel Law Amendment Bill was resumed in committee. On Clause 5, which provided that a plaintiff should not be entitled to recover damages unless he could prove special damage, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked the promoters of the bill whether some limit should not be imposed.—SIR A. BORTHWICK declined to modify the clause, which was carried on a division, by 89 to 41. On Clause 6, which allowed a newspaper, in mitigation of damages to give evidence that compensation had already been received for the same libel, SIR A. BORTHWICK, one of the promoters of the bill, had put down a notice to omit the clause.—MR. OSBORNE MORGAN said if the clause were given up the bill would be so emasculated as to be worth nothing.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL hoped the clause, which went much too far, and which his honest plaintiff, would not be retained.—SIR A. BORTHWICK said since putting down the amendment he had changed his mind. He strongly approved of the clause and would vote for it. The Attorney further discussed the clause was carried by 156 to 38.—The seventh Clause empowered the judge to make an order against the plaintiff, that full security for the defendant's costs be given. SIR A. BORTHWICK moved its omission, and was supported by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—MR. JENNINGS argued in support of the clause, that it was directed against adventurers and lawyers, who lived by spurious actions of libel. The clause was ultimately negatived without a division. The eighth clause was intended to protect newspaper proprietors who never interfered in the management, and the publisher, who took no part in the conduct of the paper.—An amendment, at the instance of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, was agreed to that such publication should not arise from want of due care or caution on the part of the proprietor or manager. This amendment the clause was agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

The Reformatory Schools Bill passed through Committee, and the Committee stage of the Oath Bill was entered upon, but progress was immediately reported.—The motion for going into committee on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was talked out.

The London and St. Katharine and East and West India Docks, the London Street Tramway and the Midland Railway Bills were read a second time. Joynt's Divorce Bill was amended passed through committee.

Augmentation of Benefices.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of a bill amending the Augmentation of Benefices Act, 1898. In the present state of the law the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have power under certain restrictions to augment benefices by the sale of certain livings. The object of the bill was to amend the law by enabling the Lord Chancellor to augment livings to the extent of £200 without reference to the population in the benefice.—The Bill was read a second time.

Westminster Abbey and the British Museum.

small enclosure facing the Abbey, in which a statue of Canning is situated, and had come to the conclusion that it would be undesirable to preserve this as an open space.—In reply to further question by the noble earl, Lord HENRIK said the question of planting trees in front of the British Museum was under the consideration of the trustees.

In answer to Mr. James Rowlands, Mr. DE TATTOE EGGLETON stated that the Metropolitan Board of Works had sold to a committee of costermongers a plot of ground on the north side of Dufferin street, in the parish of St. Luke, for costermongers' dwellings. The ground was sold for twenty-one years' purchase at a rent computed at 11d. per foot, on condition that the ground was to be used for costermongers' dwellings only.

Royal commission on the Metropolitan Board of Works, he could suggest any method of limiting their powers as to expenditure of ratepayer money during the existence of their present functions.—Mr. MATTHEWS said he was unable to suggest any method of limiting the existing statutory powers of the Board of Works. He apprehended that the legality of the expenditure of the money by the board would be called in question by the auditor.

nd- individuals had been convicted of conspiracy under
con- the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, every case
opt. was taken to prove not only the refusal of t

Publicans' Licenses.
Mr. SUMMERS asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he intends to proceed severe with the proposal to hand over to the county councils the proceeds of the licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.—Mr. KITCHIN: We do not propose to make any alteration in our proposals in that respect.—Mr. W. H. SMITH, replying to Sir William Houldsworth, said:—Government were not prepared to enter into any arrangement or engagement with the county councils to introduce a bill to suspend for twelve months the issue of all new licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

—Mr. GOSCHEN said the wheel tax had not been given up, but, having regard to the Local Government Bill, it would be put on the same footing as other measures.

of bottled wines imported into this country of late years; but investigations that had taken place since the Budget was announced showed that the original estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was under the mark, and that he had allowed a considerable margin upon which to work in his endeavour to give exemption to wines under 30s per dozen.—Mr. CHILDERS pointed out the difference between the proposals made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under which still wines were exempted, and those formerly made by Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. CALEDONIA BENTINCK regretted the

the Chancellor it contained a considerable pro-tective element. That had now altogether disappeared, and hence the hostility of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Cavendish Bentinck). He objected to his statement that the Opposition never opened their mouths upon any proposal of the Government, either great or small, but with the idea of putting them out. (Laughter.) There were some further details on Mr. Goulton's which caused satisfaction at the reception of his plans, assured the House that he had had no negotiations with the French Government on the subject.—The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. A. AGLAND, entitling members of county councils to claim reasonable travelling expenses, was opposed by Mr. RITCHIE, on the ground that it would put a burden on the ratepayers' pockets, and there was no precedent for so far-reaching a principle.—Mr. J. MORLEY and Sir W. HARCOURT supported the amendment, which, on a division, was rejected by 29 against 193.—Proposals to make the members of Parliament for a county ex-officio members of the county council, and to make the county councillors, by virtue of their office, county justices, were discussed and withdrawn.—Mr. WARMINGTON moves that no person should be capable of being a member of more than one county council, and on a division this was rejected by 173 against 122.—Some other amendments to clause 2 were disposed of, after which progress was reported.—The House adjourned at 12.15.

Mayor was assaulting Mr. Henry Higgs, a hansom maker, of Upper Thames-street. It seemed that on the afternoon of May 22nd, the defendant and two other young men were playing outside the shop of Mr. Higgs, in Upper Thames-street. The prosecutor asked them to go away. One of the men entered the shop, and was requested to go out. The defendant and the other man then rushed into the shop, using bad language, and striking out in all directions. Mr. Higgs then worked his pistol out of the shop and shut the door. The defendant, who was stated to have been under the influence of drink at the time, eventually struck his fist through the glass of the door, the blow hitting Mr. Higgs in the right eye, the sight of which was taken away instantaneously. The defendant was subsequently taken into custody, and he told the constable that he knew nothing about it. He was dragged into the place by several men, and in the struggle his arm went through the glass. There was a cut on the defendant's arm, which was dressed at the hospital.—Dr. Carr, the ophthalmic assistant at University College Hospital, deposes that he saw Mr. Higgs on May 23rd. There was a jagged wound in the front of the right eye, from which part of the contents of the eye had escaped. The eye was greatly inflamed, and very tender and painful. It got worse, and on May 25th the eyeball had to be removed.—The evidence being completed the Lord Mayor committed the defendant for trial, but admitted him to bail.

mitting a series of assaults upon the police. The prisoner and several other men were created disorder in the gallery of the Washington Music Hall, York-road, Battersea. He was removed from the premises with the assistance of Police-constable 297, whom he kicked, and three other constables. He also assaulted Police-constable 85 V. and said to one of the officers, "I will make it hot for you. Montagu Williams is our friend (laughter, in which the magistrate joined)—Mr. Montagu Williams, in passing sentence said there was not the smallest doubt that the prisoner belonged to a gang of ruffians, who, while constables were discharging their duty, assaulted them in a brutal manner. If they imagined they had a friend in him they were never more mistaken in their natural lives, for wherever he he always punished with the utmost severity the acts he assaulted the police. He was going to do now, first of all for the offence the prisoner committed, to send him to the gaol, and to place the ruffians to which he belonged. For assault on 297 he would have to undergo months' hard labour, and for the assault on other officer two months, the sentences to be concurrently.

Horsey-road, drowned herself in the Regent Canal last week. At the inquest on the body held by Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, her husband, he stated that she was very much addicted to drink and had pawned his furniture time after time. She left a note behind, in which she said, "I cannot live in this way any longer. That Eileen is the cause of this. She is a bad, wicked girl, and is deceiving you in every way. My life is over."

—A similar verdict was returned by the jury in the case of Alfred Wyatt, who drowned himself in the Regent's Canal, a few yards from the spot where Mrs. Evason was found. In Wyatt's case it was said he was much depressed in consequence of being in debt.

under Kerry to Queen's County, where he will be tried by a special jury, under the Crimes Act. The application was granted.

In the Hungarian Delegation, on Wednesday, Baron Baner, the Minister of War, defended, in a speech of two hours' duration, the new permanent charges in the Military Budget. He defined the situation as strained, and though it presented no immediate danger, it was liable, he said, to transform at any moment, and without any warning, into a most dangerous state of things. The discussion turned chiefly on the proposed increase of the army on a peace footing, the permanent addition of five generals and not less than 1,336 officers and 3,136 men. There were numerous objections, mainly an exaggerated estimate of the number of officers, which amounted to about 5 percent. of the entire body hitherto existing. The Premier, M. Tisza, explained that his proposed increase will enable the Austro-Hungarian forces to be ready to take the field at any moment, and he urged that the Government should forthright sooner than under the present circumstances. The political situation, he said, made such a short delay in the preparations urgent and necessary. This declaration completely silenced all opposition.

Ushitza, near the Servo-Bosnian frontier district and in other districts not specially mentioned. The rails on some of the railway lines had been torn up by the insurgents, obviously with a view to prevent the despatch of troops to suppress the disturbances. Further details are withheld at present, but information has reached certain Vienna houses closely connected with Serbia that serious disturbances have either already begun or are going on, or are on the point of taking place.

first toast, Ireland a Nation," was proposed by Mr. M.P. who argued from the alliance of the Parnellites with Mr. Gladstone and his followers the certain triumph of the national cause. In proposing the toast of the evening "Our Guests," Mr. Parnell paid a warm tribute to those members of Parliament and those men of obscure men and women who, by the suffering they had endured at the hands of Mr. Balfour, had broken the back of the Crimes Act. He said it would be well for the English people that they should speedily realise that all the tyranny now ruling in Ireland was for the benefit of the landlords. Mr. Dillon replied to the toast.

The Irish members held a special meeting at the House of Commons on Thursday evening. Parnell presided, and the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That an early opportunity be sought by Mr. Parnell for raising in the House of Commons the question of the brutal treatment of political prisoners in Ireland and the wholesale evictions impending under the Land Act of last year."

Richard Milton, aged 70, an old sailor, who last lived at 7, George-row.—William Brice Milton deceased's son, living at 20, Lucey-road, stated that his father had been in the habit of visiting his house on Sundays. Not arriving as usual last Sunday witness went to his lodgings, where the landlady told witness that she had seen his father that day. Thereupon witness went up to his room and found his father hanging to the beam of the ceiling by a piece of rope. He was already dead. He thought his father had committed suicide through trouble and worry, one of other sons having lately got into a little botch and been locked up. Witness picked up following note which had been left behind for him by his father:—"I hope Lord will forgive me for the sin I have committed. I cannot bear it any longer. This I write at three o'clock in the morning. God bless you all! I go now to seek your poor mother. Give my love to your wife, and I hope she will be and be happy with you." His father dependent upon him and his brother.—Constable Marshall having deposed to cutting the decedent down, the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

occurrence. A boy 4 years of age, t
son of a tradesman named Delafield,
been decoyed from the vicinity of
home by a girl about 13 years of a
with whom he was seen to enter the cit
by a corporal of the Royal Irish Regiment, a
ten minutes later was seen to fall from
the battlements of the ramparts, which place the li
fellow could not have reached unaided.
He taken up dead. The girl was then seen hurrying
from the spot, but though the pursuit was made
immediately, she succeeded in escaping. C
onsiderable mystery surrounded the motive of
girl in taking the child to the citadel. Witne
at the inquest stated that the child had l
partly divested of his clothing, which was al
wards found in the tradesman's house in a
could not be accounted for. The coron
jury found that the deceased was taken
dangerous position for an illegal purpose, an
turned a verdict of manslaughter by some
son unknown. Some arrests have been made,
witnesses fail to identify, and active search
the girl is proceeding.

Kirnich of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, Rome, occupied at Naples a flat in a house on Piazza Cavour. Baroness Kirnich was stationed on the balcony before her window, and with her was a young lady who lived in another flat in the same house, a Mlle. Campur, and a Sudden the dreadful gale blew, and its occupants were precipitated on to the pavement by Mlle. Campur and the maid were killed; Mlle. Kirnich had her arm broken, and her head severely contused. The mother of Mlle. Campur saw the dreadful scene from a window, and the back dead.

ing and stuffing department at Messrs. Maple
I intend to demand that an opportunity
afforded me of giving a complete denial to
statements of the witness Brown, as relating
the materials used in this department; and
meanwhile, should be glad if you could do
me the favor to say, under any possible cir-
cumstances, whether you could tell me how
many years our consumption of horsehair
amounted to 1,271 tons, or an average of 127
per year, and that this statement can be ver-
ified by the manufacturers who have supplied
the firm. As to the extravagant description given
the witness of my Bohemian manner, He
save the mark! I can only say that in a
factory like that under my charge, there is no
to ruffle one's temper, especially when de-
aling with a hundred men, some of whom
need great deal of training—and this too,
the wages paid them vary from 45s. to 55s.
a week. I may add that for the last thirteen
years I have had the working control of the uphol-
stering and stuffing department, and am re-
sponsible for the treatment meted out to
120, or more, men and boys employed, and
prepared to prove that in no factory in
this country are the employees treated with
greater consideration than between my hands
for work. Thanking you in anticipation for your
insertion of this—Yours, &c., D. G. IZL
Foreman of the stuffing department, Maple
June 9th, 1888.

A letter from Mr. B. Molloy, M.P., who is on his way back from Australia, where he has been on a bering tour, has been received. The League, appears in last week's *Midland Tribune*, a national paper, published at Birr. In the letter it is stated that a large sum was collected at Ballarat, which at the desire of the meeting was forwarded to the proper quarter through Mr. Gladstone, and that his letter in reply had reached Australia. This is, it is believed, the first occasion on which Mr. Gladstone has acted as treasurer or forwarding agent for the National League. The letter in which he accepted the position has not been published in England.

of taking Susan Smith, a young girl under the age of 18, out of the custody of her parents, who lived in Princes Place, Notting Hill.—It appeared from the evidence of the mother of the girl that the prisoner had been lodging with her, occupying a bed-room with her boys. On May 25 she turned him away because she saw him on the previous night put his arm round her daughter's neck and kiss her. On the following Saturday the girl disappeared from her home, and was not seen again by her mother until Tuesday morning when she was detained by the police at Maidstone with the accused.—Mrs. Smith stated that her daughter was 14 years of age. She told the prisoner her age on her last birthday, at the same time remarking to him that she was a fine girl.—Susan Smith, who looked fully 18 years of age, said she went with Axton to Dartford and slept with him on the Saturday night.—In reply to the prisoner, the girl stated that on the following day he tried to persuade her to return. She also said that she had no return, and slept in his bed room. She passed the following day with him in the room, and on the following Wednesday she cohabited with him in Maidstone until Tuesday. The prisoner elected to give evidence and was sworn. He corroborated the girl's statement.—Mr. Paset committed him for trial.

their "Alas" and "Wah" notes, which have been known in the colony for many years. At Setit the street and walks have been invaded by the insects, who obscured the sun in their multitudes and left scars upon acres of desolation behind them in the country round. A Bon-Saada the natives have endeavoured to prove themselves equal to the occasion, and have gone out to the fields playing their "nouba," oration music. Their usual mode of operation is to dig low big trenches in the soil, by the side of which are placed pieces of canvas covered with meteh bands. When the trenches are filled with the enemy the canvas coverings are turned over, and the Arabs beat the locusts with flails until they are reduced to them as powder. This, however, some times like stopping the tide out with a pithfork and up to the present time the Government has been unable to find any proper means of fighting the insect army. In 1866 and 1873 squadrons of cavalry were employed in beating down the locusts, but to little purpose.

Scott, first secretary of the British embassy in Berlin. The swindler requested the Disconto-Gesellschaft to open a well-known bank in the capital, to open an account with the British embassy, and to cash its monthly cheques in London. According to the correspondent of the *Standard*, this request was complied with, and on Monday the man appeared and presented two cheques respectively for £3,000 and £2,000, on the London and County Banking Company, written on forms belonging to the British embassy, with the request to cash them, and place the proceeds to the credit of the embassy. On the following morning he presented a third cheque for £1,000, and asked that he might be paid the balance of an account kept with another bank, amounting to 21,000 marks, or £1,050. This request was at once complied with. In the afternoon a firm of jewellers inquired at the bank regarding the solvency of Mr. Scott, whereupon the Disconto Company became suspicious, and, making inquiries, found that the whole thing was a fraud. The swindler had invested the 21,000 marks in bonds which he bought from another bank. The Disconto Company has offered 1,000 marks for his arrest. He has a cheque-book with that company, and gave one cheque from it to the jeweller, Herr Friedberg, under den Linden, for two diamond earrings, costing 6,500 marks.

W. D'Encon, with forging and uttering two cheques for £20 each, with intent to defraud the Union Bank of London. On May 22nd last a prisoner called on Mr. J. S. Rubenstein, solicitor, of 5, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, and stating that he was the mate of a vessel called the Wellington, from New Zealand, which arrived on the Saturday previous, asked for a loan of £50 as he had got into a scrape at his hotel at the Hampton Court, and could not go back until he had paid for some damage done. As security for the advance he deposited a salary note purporting to be for £100, his credit, and the received for it from Rubenstein, charging on the Union Bank, Chancery-lane, Branch of the Union Bank. The matter was said. Three or four days afterwards the

in prison, created by Mr. Rubenstein, and some of the notes obtained on occasion. The cheque, although a forged forgery on common paper, the signature having only a faintest resemblance to Mr. Rubenstein's, as he pointed out, even misapelt, was honoured by the bankers, and the prisoner received a balance, £15, from the licensed victualler, a balance, this as a recommendation to Mr. Banfill, a neighbour in business as a grocer, endeavoured to get cash for a second forged cheque, likewise on blank paper, for a similar amount. Mr. Banfill declined the prisoner's request to let him have the whole or part of the money before it had passed through the bank, and there, Mr. F. F. Dunn, one of the chief cashiers, detected the forgery, and made inquiries, and the police were communicated with. Mr. B. Manly, acting on the suggestion of Detective Sergeant H. if the cheque had been honoured, the prisoner had actually received the receipt, and about taking up the money, the next step was into the shop and took him into custody. The prisoner said he expected to have had a solicitor to defend, and in his absence he could do nothing.—Sergeant Manly, in reply to a question from the magistrate, said he had not time to make full inquiries about the prisoner, but there was no doubt he was related to business people of good standing.—Mr. D'Euynout committed the prisoner for trial, and refused bail.

paying fine for drunkenness. She was taken to a cell in the usual way, and on Wednesday morning was discovered dead, hanging to a bell-hanging by a neckerchief which had been supplied to her by the authorities. At an inquest held on the body in the prison by Mr. Troutbeck, it was stated by the witnesses that unless the bell was rung by some other noise heard, the prisoners in the reception cells were not visited from five o'clock in the evening till six in the morning. Death, it appeared, was due to strangulation, and a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned. The jury expressing an opinion that prisoners were recovering from the effects of drink shot.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Even Hawaii is now moving to shut off Chinese immigration.

The excess of births over deaths in the Australian Colonies during 1887 was 72,479.

Brooklyn is a city of bicyclists. There are said to be 20,000 there.

There were 187 deaths from cholera in three days recently in Cashmere.

The receipts on the Indian railways in 1887 amounted to Rs. 38,78,763.

The first paper mill ever built in England was erected at Dartford in 1583.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are now closed.

The King of Sweden will on his journey home visit the Emperor Frederick at Fredericksburg.

Erasmus Snow, one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church, has just died in Salt Lake City.

Ell Adams, great-grandson of John Adams, second President of the United States, has just died at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Happy New South Wales! The colony only possesses eight Q.C.'s. But there are ninety-six junior barristers, and 563 attorneys.

Sir Francis Montefiore is betrothed to Mdlle. Marianne de Gutmann, whose father is the wealthiest ironmaster in Austria.

The preliminary steps towards converting the National Conservative Club from a proprietors' into a members' club are now being taken.

It is said that the Russian Government intend building another man-of-war of 9,000 tons displacement.

The Lord Mayor has remitted a further sum of £250 to Berlin for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Germany.

A Queen's Bench Divisional Court has declined to set aside the recent decision of the ratepayers of Clerkenwell in favour of a free library.

According to information received at Rome from Massowah, serious mortality prevails among the Italian troops at Massowah owing to the heat.

During 1887 988 miles of rail were completed and opened in India, this making a total of 14,338 miles open.

A legacy of £34,000 has been left to the city of Berlin by the late Brazilian Consul-general Behrend, for the benefit of poor girls of good character and education.

On the Feast of St. Barnabas the annual distribution of prizes and medals in connection with the Merchant Taylors' School took place, according to custom, on the site of the old Charterhouse.

No fewer than 140 informations were heard at Burnley on Wednesday against publicans for allowing betting on their premises. Heavy penalties were inflicted.

In the Queen's Bench on Tuesday, on the application of Sir H. James, the action of C. Wood, the jockey, against the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* was fixed for to-morrow.

So vigorous is the animosity against the Chinese in New South Wales that more than one trade society has decided to expel all members who in any way deal with the Orientals.

Alice Woodhall has been discharged. The New York Judge has held that her arrest after her discharge in the extradition proceedings was illegal.

David Calvert, of Chicago, was handling a revolver, when it went off. His 17-year-old wife received the ball in her left breast. Death was instantaneous.

Mrs. Emma L. Wentz was divorced with nastiness and despatch in a Chicago court this week. The only testimony she put in was that her husband was in the penitentiary.

Wichita, Kansas, is very excited. Burglars entered the house of Mrs. Lee Jerome, chloroformed the inmates, and carried off \$10,000 worth of diamonds.

It is stated that in abandoning his projected visit to Samarcand the Czar was moved by considerations of economy, and by a desire not to give rise to comments which such a journey would excite in England.

A hut was broken into in Arran Islands, off the Galloway coast, and a quantity of dynamite stolen. A notice was posted at the same time that if the people paid rent their houses would be blown up. The parish priest strongly denounced the outrage.

The locusts in Algeria are advancing in a compact mass, upwards of twelve miles long and six in breadth. A perfect panic prevails in the province of Constantine. The valley of Guelma in that province has been completely devastated.

A Parliamentary return has been published showing the number of officers in the Navy who, during the last fifteen years, have commuted their pensions. The totals are: whole pensions, 630; partial pensions, 45.

The new Governor-general of Canada, Lord Stanley of Preston, has arrived safely in Quebec. His excellency was received on landing by Lieutenant-general Ross, and a salvo of artillery was fired from the citadel. Lord Stanley proceeded to Ottawa.

The thirty-first anniversary festival in aid of the Warhousemen, Clerks, and Drapers' Schools was held this week at the Hotel Metropole, Alderman G. Faudel Phillips in the chair. Subscriptions and donations were announced amounting to £3,386.

A London visitor, while on his way from Beachy Head to Eastbourne, was seized with a sudden fit of coughing, and died immediately. It was ascertained that the deceased was named G. W. Dalton, connected with the Broadwood piano works, London, and that he was at Eastbourne taking his holidays.

A court-martial was held on board the flagship Duke of Wellington, at Portsmouth on Tuesday, for the trial of Joseph Conway, able seaman, on a charge of attempting to strike Francis Topley, boatswain's mate of the *Orontes*. The prisoner, who bore a good character, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A large building situated in Willow-street, Leicester, and formerly occupied as a boiery warehouse, has collapsed, doing great damage to the surrounding property. The building was of two storeys, the ground floor being used as stables. Without the slightest warning the front wall of the top storey fell out, carrying the roof with it.

Mary Milne, a 12-year-old servant, living at the Croft of Broadbuck, Tullyneale, set out to visit her mother, who resides at Inch. She did not reach her destination. A search party, however, discovered her at the foot of the hill of Whiteglough, in a terribly exhausted condition. Her five days' exposure will, it is feared, end in her death.

Lord Wolsey presided at a lecture on the use and abuse of artillery which was delivered at Aldershot by Colonel Brackenbury, director of the Artillery College. An interesting discussion followed the lecture, and the chairman, in concluding the proceedings, referred to the startling changes which must be caused not only in artillery but in general military tactics, by a gun of recent invention capable of a range of 4,000 yards.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, Dr. O'Dwyer, has addressed his clergy assembled in synod there, and enforced obedience to the Pope. As to himself personally, he said he had always been a Nationalist and Home Ruler, but would not sanction the violation of God's law, much less the repudiation of the authority of the Vicar of Christ, and of disobedience to him being made a test of nationality.

An inquest has been held at Peterborough on the body of Mr. Robert Tickell, who was found shot on the arrival of the newspaper express at Peterborough on the 9th inst., as reported in the *People*. Mr. George Tickell, J.P., Dublin, identified the body as that of his son, who, he said, had lately undergone an operation in London for a disease of the throat similar to that of the Emperor of Germany. This had evidently affected

his mind. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

The population of South Australia decreased last year by 337.

The American senators have postponed until the 25th inst. their debate on the Fisheries Treaty.

Mrs. Shaw, the lady whistler, is able, it is said, to command ten guineas for one and twenty for two pieces.

The Government of British North Borneo will allow no company to take up more than 10,000 acres of land.

It is rumoured that in the action to be brought by Miss Phyllis Broughton against Lord Dangan damages will be laid at £5,000.

The formation of a new Egyptian Ministry, under Rias Pasha as President of the Council, is confirmed.

A duel with swords has been fought at Angoulême between M. Deroulde and M. Aréne. The latter was wounded in the right hand.

It is reported that Mr. O'Donnell has subpoenaed Lord Spencer and Sir George Trevelyan as witnesses in his action against the *Times*.

Mr. Edward A. Bond has resigned the office of principal librarian at the British Museum, which he has held since August, 1878.

We are assured from America that the flat-headed, kinky-headed negro is passing away and becoming (as the *Atlantic Constitution* puts it) "an unknown race."

Umbrella borrowers, who always forget their obligations to return the rain protector, should take warning. One of them at Hamilton, Canada, has just been sent to gaol for a year.

Preparations are being made at Chatham for building at that dockyard a large steam armoured battleship, to be named the *Blake*. She is intended to be the most powerful ship yet constructed for the Royal Navy.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court John Arthur Tibbs, described as a surgeon dentist, has been remanded on bail on the charge of having embezzled £5 3s. the moneys of his employers, Messrs. Iddowes and Ruby Clifford.

The crew of the *Faro* lifeboat, which rescued under circumstances of great difficulty the crew of the British steamship *York City*, of West Hartlepool, have been awarded testimonials, medals, and money by the Board of Trade.

At the Lambeth Police Court this week William Alfred Pierpoint was committed for trial on the charge of having murdered his infant son by dashing the child on the ground, under circumstances already reported in the *People*.

A passenger train from Sheerness was being backed into a siding at Sittingbourne, when it collided with two or three trucks of a goods train. The handles, footboards, and windows of two or three carriages were torn off or smashed, causing much alarm among the passengers.

Over the whole of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's estate at Gairloch, the Crofters Commission have granted reductions of 17½ per cent., the rental being reduced from £14,441 to £12,154. There were £2,832 of arrears, of which £1,939, or 69 per cent., has been cancelled.

Russian trade is said to be rapidly increasing in Central Asia, particularly at Khiva, Merv, and Bokhara. The Moscow Company "prochashnik," recently shipped to Ousen-Ada, on the Caspian, 7,000 pieces of Russian manufactures, valued at 400,000 roubles.

A Kentucky tragedy. A Mrs. Brooks, of Mayville, was escorted home by a young man. The woman's husband met them in the yard, and they quarrelled, when the wife struck her husband in the neck with a butcher's knife, causing his death.

General Booth, speaking at a Salvation Army meeting at the Kirk, Oxford-street, said that the Lord Chief Justice had stated that they had as much right to march through the Strand as the Queen's Army, and so, if they were going to take away their rights, they would, like the publicans, require to be compensated.

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, replying to a deputation asking the Government to continue the manufacture of guns at Sparkbrook Small Arms Factory, said the Government would send out to the trade a great number of private orders, and that Birmingham would have its share to the extent of 1,200 rifles a week.

The half-yearly general court of the governors of the Female Orphan Asylum, Bedford-square, was held at Cannon-street Hotel this week. According to the report, there are 136 children in the school, making since the foundation of the charity in 1758, a total of upwards of 3,340 orphans who have received its benefits.

The official *Gazette* of Strasburg, referring to the alleged violation of the French frontier by German soldiers, says it is true that some students of a military school at Metz inadvertently crossed the frontier. The matter will be duly inquired into, and if desirable the students will be censured.

Lee Pope was a wealthy young stockman of Laredo, Texas. He quarrelled with Juan Rosales, a saloon-keeper, about the payment for drinks. They drew revolvers and fired upon each other. Pope was shot through the heart, and Rosales was hit in the abdomen, and died a few hours later.

The Italian Ministry has explained the origin of the quarrel with the Sultan of Zanzibar. It seems that the Sultan omitted, in receiving a letter from King Humbert, to receive formalities which the Italian consul, and the Government, also were of opinion ought to have been observed. The consul thought the slight could be atoned for by a cession of territory.

James Carter, a labourer, was at Lincoln committed for trial, charged with attempting to murder his sister-in-law, Solina Carter. He and the woman lived together for a short time, when the latter expressed a wish to go back to her husband. This the prisoner objected to, and while out walking in the street with her Carter drew out a razor and cut her throat.

Frederick Darlington, described as a page, has been committed for trial by the magistrate presiding at the Lambeth Police Court on charges of larceny and forgery. The prisoner, it is alleged, stole a savings bank book, and by forging the name of the owner to a withdrawal note obtained a sum of money from the Post Office Savings Bank.

A Yankee traveller in Saxony received an invitation to one of the Court balls. He arrived late, and, putting his hands in his pockets, sauntered around, until he reached the top of the room. When he got there he made straight for the King of Saxony, and, holding out his hand in the most affable way, exclaimed, "Wal, and how do you do, King? Guess you don't dance, eh?"

An outrage of a very brutal character is reported from Kerry. The stomach of a horse, the property of a man named Reidy, was cut open and the animal has had to be shot to end its sufferings. Reidy, who resides at Backmore, is a booby, and Lord Ventry, and in this capacity is a source of trouble to the neighbourhood. The league's emissaries avenged the act by butchering his horse.

Mr. Sheriff W. Alpheus Higgins presided at the fifty-first anniversary festival of the London Coffee and Eating-house Keepers' Benevolent Association, at the Holborn Restaurant, and in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Association" referred to the early history of coffee-houses, and pleaded for funds to enable the committee to carry on their work in granting pensions and relieving distress amongst the members of the trade.

The Bath and West of England Show at Newport closed on Monday evening, after a good attendance. The day was very fine, and 22,913 persons paid for admission. On the same day last year at Dorchester only 5,093 persons were present; at Bristol, 8,417; at Brighton, 14,463; and at Maidstone, 8,417. In all, 34,093 persons have thus paid for admission to the show, exclusive of members of the society or season ticket

holders. At Dorchester last year the numbers were 44,231.

The Bishop of St. Albans has opened the restored church of St. Mary's, Stanstead, Essex.

Great damage, particularly on the railways, has been caused by the heavy rains in the Caucasus.

In the Westminster Drill Hall on Tuesday, the Royal Horticultural Society held a flower show, one of the best given by the society this season.

In London last week the death rate again declined, being only 149 per 1,000, a lower rate than in any week since last September.

The number of paupers in London is 92,986, as compared with 91,171 in the corresponding period of last year.

Peter McCarthy, who had been shot in the leg by Kerry Moonlighters, has succumbed to his injuries.

Moderate quantities of mackerel have been landed by the boats fishing off West Cornwall. Prices ruled from 18s. to 14s. per six score.

The population of New South Wales is 1,042,919; that of Victoria is 1,036,110; that of New Zealand, exclusive of Maoria, 603,361.

The fortnightly show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday at the Drill Hall, James-street, Westminster. There was a beautiful display of orchids and begonias.

In Paris, a workman named Gerin has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with five years' police surveillance, for stealing Lebel cartridges.

It is not, perhaps, recalled that the wife of Mr. Bond—who has just resigned the office of principal librarian of the British Museum—is a daughter of the author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*.

Singularly enough, Mr. A. J. Balfour received a letter—signed by Colonel King-Harman—on the morning after his death, announcing his resignation of the office of Irish Under-secretary.

The Cambridge University boat races were concluded on Tuesday evening. Trinity Hall finished at the head of the river for the third time in succession.

Flames broke out on Tuesday at the shop of Mr. Hood, cabinet maker, Victoria-street, Clifton, near Bristol, and before they were subdued three persons were burned to death.

A solicitor, of Hornsey and the City, named Skinner, has been sent to gaol for six weeks by the Highgate magistrates for non-payment of two years' Local Board rates.

Two Englishmen have been arrested at Dunkirk on suspicion of being spies, but they were released after examination. They were merely tourists who strayed too near the fortifications.

Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., presided at the 31st annual meeting of the One Tun Ragged Schools, held on Tuesday night in the school building, Old Pye-street, Westminster.

President Carnot has signed a decree naming a permanent commission to study the best means of supplying food to the civil population of fortified places in time of war.

Mr. Justice Chitty on Wednesday made an order for the release of Lord James Douglas from Holloway Prison, where he was confined for communicating with Miss Scott, contrary to an order of the court.

The Earl of Aberdeen has opened the 21st industrial exhibition of drawings, cabinet, and fret work, &c., made by the boys and girls of the King Edward Ragged School Institute and Mission, King Edward-street, Spitalfields.

At Worcester an inquest has been held on the body of a child found in a decomposed state in a parcel at the Foregate-street Railway Station on May 28. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

In Egypt it is stated a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of establishing additional steamship communication between the Egyptian and Cretan ports, with a view to the better industrial development of Crete.

A small-pox patient from Grimsby was sent to the Hull Hospital. He travelled in a public vehicle to the institution. Now there are no less than thirty-nine small-pox patients in the hospital.

The Prague authorities are careful of theatrical audiences' safety. A Russian theatrical company went to have given a series of performances, but at the last moment the authorities forbade them, on the ground that the theatre had no iron curtain.

Christianity in India is, according to Sir Charles Aitchison, advancing 5 per cent. faster than the growth of the population, and is making greater progress than at any time since the Apostolic epoch.

While playing on one of the quays at Cork two children fell into the river Lee. Mr. W. J. Lane, M.P., who witnessed the occurrence, jumped in, and, though the current was strong owing to the recent heavy rains, succeeded in bringing both children safely ashore.

It is stated that the war of tariffs between France and Italy is commencing to be felt by French wine growers, and owing to their representations, the French Minister proposes to lower the import duty on wine from 20 to 15 per cent., on condition of some changes being made by Italy.

In the City Temple on Tuesday evening a special missionary meeting of the Salvation Army was held. General Booth, who presided, stated that it was just 23 years since the movement was started in Whitechapel, which was the Bethlehem of the army.

Two inmates of the Bradford Workhouse quarrelled. One, Sanderson, by name, dragged the other, William Marshall, out of bed and beat his head savagely on the floor. Marshall is now in so serious a condition that his depositions have been taken.

At a special meeting of the council of the National Union of Conservative Associations, a resolution, proposed by Mr. Stuart Wortley and seconded by Mr. Balfour, was unanimously adopted expressing a profound sense of the loss sustained by the untimely death of Colonel King-Harman.

At a meeting of working men held in Bermondsey, resolutions were passed, protesting against the attempt of the dock companies to make charges of from 1s. 2d. to 2s. per ton on all goods entering their docks if not landed, and warehoused there. It was decided to send a deputation to the President of the Board of Trade.

Lord Wolsey, presiding at Aldershot at a lecture on Field Artillery delivered by Colonel Brackenbury, said he believed there was a great future in store for quick-firing machine guns, and that Mr. Maxim had informed him that he could construct a gun that would "pump lead into an enemy with great effect at 4,000 yards."

At Broughty Ferry Mrs. Lorimer, the wife of a fisherman, returning to her house the worse for liquor, after hawking fish, kicked at the door, and, using abusive language, irritated her husband, who stabbed her with a knife. He then cut his throat with a razor. Both were removed to Dundee Infirmary.

Time was when no French officer could marry unless the bride-elect had an income of at least 1,200fr. per annum. Then the officer had to hand in a certificate that she was of good social standing and reputation. Even the commander of the district had to testify to the lady's morals. Now, a simple application to marry suffices.

At an inquest on the bodies of the victims of the recent fire at Manchester, it was stated that some firemen who had been attending a festival assisted, and, being drunk, acted like madmen. The jury on Thursday returned a verdict of accidental death, severely censuring one of the volunteer firemen for improper conduct, and acquitting the police and fire brigade of all blame.

Since the West-end and Trafalgar-square riots at the close of the last year London has been intersected by a network of wires for the special use of the metropolitan police. In addition to these extensions, in case of emergency a message

handed in at any postal telegraph office by a police officer is to take precedence of any other.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have arrived at Madrid on a visit to the Queen of Spain.

The sixteenth annual fête of the Sunday-school children of London was on Wednesday celebrated at the Crystal Palace.

A duel has been fought, a Rome correspondent states, between the Duke of Grottoamiranda and the Count of Balsorano, in which the latter received a severe wound on the face.

The total receipts into the Exchequer between April 1st and June 9th were £16,005,539, against £16,369,787 during the corresponding period of last year.

The body of Colonel Kharinsky, a Russian, who had evidently been murdered, was found in the suburbs of Yvernee on the 7th inst., after that officer had been missing for four days.

Lord Stanley of Preston, the new Governor-general, has been sworn in at Ottawa. Numerous loyal addresses have been presented to his excellency, who has been enthusiastically received by the people.

A daring daylight burglary has been committed at the house of Mr. George Cueden, Chorley Old-road, Bolton. During the absence of the inmates the front door was prised open, and about £16 was stolen.

A singular subsidence occurred in Dale-street, Liverpool, a portion of the centre of the roadway collapsing and leaving a cavity beneath the tram lines. The subsidence is said to be due to the giving way of the main sewer.

At Oldbury, Isaac Milt, fishmonger, has been sent to gaol for two months on a charge of assaulting John Whale. The parties were neighbours, and the prisoner without provocation ran at the prosecutor in a yard at the back of his house, and stabbed him through the ear with a fish knife.

A female thief named Jackson was captured at Birmingham after undergoing extraordinary adventures. To escape arrest she had jumped out of a bedroom window in her nightdress with an infant in her arms, and had remained in hiding for two days in a wood.

A newspaper, published in Rome, says that attacks of anarchy among the Italian troops in Africa are more numerous than has been made known, and that, in consequence, some of the troops have disobeyed orders when commanded to march.

According to advices received at Bucharest Russian intrigues are being very actively carried on at Braila with the object of causing fresh disturbances in Bulgaria. Another revolutionary proclamation, addressed to the Bulgarian army, has been discovered at a printing office.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Marine declared that people who regarded the day of great ironclads as over, and that in the future cruisers and torpedo boats would be exclusively used, were mistaken. The invention of new projectiles went far to prove the necessity of powerful ironclads.

At the Salford Court of Record a jury returned a verdict for £45 against Captain Hambridge, of the Theatre Royal, in that city, as compensation for injuries sustained by a woman named Elizabeth Thompson, by falling down the gallery staircase on the 24th January. It was stated that the staircase was not lighted.

The Lord Chief Justice, in the Queen's Bench, entered judgment in favour of Mr. Moore, a collector of an action against a journalist named Gill to recover damages for libel, and obtained a verdict for one farthing. His lordship, however, stayed execution to enable the defendant to move to deprive the plaintiff of his costs.

A boiler exploded on Wednesday, at Merton Colliery, county Durham. Twelve men were injured. The fireman and two brakemen are not expected to recover. Other men were also injured by falling masonry, the boiler and engine-houses being shattered to pieces. The winding machinery was interfered with and a portion of the colliery stopped working.

An extensive raid has been made by the police on betting resorts, in Burnley, during the past few weeks, and as a result nearly two hundred summonses have been issued against publicans and bookmakers. The publicans were brought before the magistrates on Wednesday, and were each fined £10 and costs—in one case with smaller fines; in others, ranging from £2 to £3 against each. Some of the licences were endorsed.

At the Dalston Police Court, John Hall, alias Salt, has been committed for trial on a charge of obtaining harmoniums and organs from various manufacturers on false pretences. It was alleged that prisoner obtained instruments on the hire system, and paid the preliminary deposit, but that when the instruments were sought for, as he did not keep up the payments, they were found to have been disposed of.

The Court of Appeal found, in the case of a traveller on the M. & L. Railway Company, who, having lost the return half of a ticket, when journeying from Manchester to Sheffield, was forcibly removed from a compartment because he refused to pay the full homeward fare, that no law or bye-law gave the company's servants power to lay hands upon a passenger under such circumstances.

The result of the polling for the office of coroner for North-East Middlesex has been made known. The candidates were Dr. Macdonald, M.P., and Dr. Eugene Yarrow, Old-street, Shoreditch. Dr. Yarrow lodged a protest against the election of Dr. Macdonald, on the ground of bribery and corrupt practices, but the protest was overruled, and Dr. Macdonald was declared elected by a majority of 3,832, the total number of votes being—Dr. Macdonald, 4,367; Dr. Yarrow, 715.

The inquest on the three victims of the Clifton fire was held on Wednesday. The evidence showed that the fire made such rapid progress that it was quite impossible to save the two old ladies, who were upstairs, though neighbours brought ladders within five minutes. The carpenter's boy, who was the third victim, was not found till hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was returned. No blame was attributed to any one, though the water supply was insufficient.

In the Queen's Bench Division a case has been heard in which Mr. John Ward, a theatrical agent, sought to recover damages from the printers and publishers of the *Star* for alleged libel. The statements complained of were contained in a letter written by Mrs. Langworthy reflecting upon the way in which the plaintiff treated his clients. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly.

Sir Arthur Hood, First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, was, on Wednesday, examined as a witness before the Select Committee on the Navy Estimates. He denied the statement of Lord C. Beresford that there was no organisation, and said that the navy was in a very well prepared state for war; it was better prepared than it had ever been before, and he was satisfied it was in a condition to meet the requirements that might be put upon it; but it was desirable to have six more fast cruisers.

At Marlborough-street Police Court an Excise prosecution against Max Kannon, steward of the White Beer Club, Charing Cross-road, for, as was alleged, selling excisable articles without a license, was disposed of. Two officers of the Excise visited the club, and called for refreshments, for which they paid. They were not members of the club. It was contended that the club was a bona fide affair, and as the magistrate was not prepared to say that there had been any infringement of the licensing laws, he dismissed the summons.

At Nottingham, on Tuesday, George Bowley, a butcher, was charged with causing the death of his wife, Harriet, who died in the hospital from injuries received in the course of a quarrel, through the taraffin lamp being upset on her clothes. The town clerk said that although the prisoner was greatly to blame, nothing would be gained by a magisterial investigation, as a full inquiry before the coroner had resulted in a ver-

dict of accidental death. The prosecution was, therefore, withdrawn.

The archives of the Court of Appeal at Messina have been destroyed by fire.

The Brixton Park Bill passed through Committee without opposition on Thursday.

New South Wales has 3,373 persons to the square mile; Western Australia, 44; Victoria, 11,791; New Zealand, 5,788; Tasmania, 5,402.

Colonel Eaton, of the Grenadier Guards, will be the military commandant of the Wimbledon Camp during the prize meeting.

By a quarry accident in the department of Isère ten men have been buried. Two bodies have been extricated so far.

Tasmania has now a population of 142,478, and New Zealand 608,361, there being here a great excess of males over females.

Xavier Bocchim, the author of several murders, has been sentenced to death by the Bastia Court of Assizes.

Martin Kellog, a native of Bethel, now resides at Norwalk, O., and will be 103 years old next September.

At Heaton Station, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday, a man unknown jumped off the end of the platform on to the rails in front of an approaching train, and was cut to pieces.

At Stockton-on-Tees on Thursday, three ironworkers were fined £10 each for leaving work without notice, thereby throwing many other men out.

The annual pilgrimage of Scotch Roman Catholics to Iona, in honour of St. Columba, the patron saint of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles, set out on Wednesday.

The Royal Library at Monaco is one of the finest in the world. It has been found to contain upwards of 750,000 volumes, and 24,000 manuscripts.

Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, escaped from the insane asylum at Topkapi, K., the other day. He had been an inmate of the institution for over a year.

The new Lord Seaford has been living in Australia for many years past, and he recently occupied the more onerous than dignified position of country-court bailiff.

A messenger arrived at Cairo from Korosko on Wednesday with letters enclosing receipts for £300 from Lupton Pasha, who has been held in captivity by the dervishes of Omdurman.

The calling out of the Greek reserves for the grand manoeuvres next autumn, according to the government organs of Thursday, distinctly not a commencement of mobilisation.

The Archdeaconry of Lewes, vacant by the death of the late Dr. John Hannah, formerly vicar of Brighton, has been bestowed by the Bishop of Chichester on the Rev. Robert Sutton, M.A., vicar of Pevensey.

Luther W. Holman, the Boston lawyer, convicted of having tried to hire a man to murder his sister, Emmeline Helman, of Worcester, has got off with a sentence of two years in the House of Correction.

George James Hasted, a young married coach-builder, of 144, Lavender-road, Battersea, fell into a sand-hole while bathing near Wandsworth Bridge. At an inquest held at Fulham, by Dr. Bridport, the verdict was, accidentally drowned.

Mrs. Ella Donnadu Bently, vice-president of the Louisiana Press Association, is scarcely thirty years of age. She is a wide-awake, clever writer, and is very popular with the members of the newspaper fraternity throughout the state.

At St. Albans City Sessions on Thursday, Commandant Booth was fined £10 and costs for infringing the bye-laws on Sunday, June 3rd, on the occasion of the Salvation Army street riots. The defendant was absent.

Mrs. Langworthy was the defendant in an action brought by a boarding-house keeper, named Witherton, at Baywater, to recover nearly £400. She paid £170 into court, and on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Day, before whom the trial commenced she agreed to pay the balance.

The Eastbourne police have received information that the Silver Dart pleasure boat, in which a young gentleman named Wright went out into the English Channel ten days since, has been found off Sunderland, but that there is no trace of its late occupant.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning snow and hail began to fall in Mid-Cornwall, and the storm, which was accompanied by heavy peals of thunder, lasted about an hour, the ground was covered to about an inch in depth, giving the country a wintry aspect.

Milan believes that the Emperor of Brazil's stay there must have cost him 400,000 francs. The stay ordered for the Imperial party cost 100 francs a day. Telegraphing to Rio Janeiro cost 50,000 francs. The Emperor's French physician received for two trips to Milan 40,000 francs.

Lord Lansdowne assures us that he has come back from Canada with the deepest respect and regard for the people, and with a feeling of the greatest admiration for the liberal institutions which have been conceded to the great Dependency.

The remains of Colonel King-Harman were buried at Aldershot, on Thursday. There was a large gathering. Bishops Hone and Kilmore officiated. Colonel Wentworth King-Harman, Lieutenant King-Harman, Mr. C. J. Ricci, and the Earl of Kingston were the principal mourners.

Some persons entered the timber yard of Mr. Doherty, within a few yards of the police-barracks at Kilrush, during Tuesday night, and stole from the office the books and papers which were to have been produced in court in connection with the prosecutions for barricading tenants' houses on the Vandevelde estate.

George C. Shakespeare, who died last week at New Albany, Indiana, claimed to be a lineal descendant of the bard of Avon. He had a musty old family record in which its history is traced back to the time of the poet. For 200 years the record is without a break, but then it becomes disjointed.

While a heavily loaded goods train was proceeding along the Great Western Railway, between Altringham and Wolverhampton, on Thursday, the sudden breaking of an axle threw the greater portion of the trucks off the line. The permanent way was torn up for some distance, and the damage to rolling stock was also considerable.

Captain A. T. Powlett on Thursday, at Chatham, commissioned the Benbow, 12 guns, 10,600 tons, 11,500 horse-power, with a complement of 93 officers and men. After taking part in the forthcoming naval evolutions, she will proceed to the Mediterranean Station, to take the place of the *Thunderer*, recently returned home.

The Earl of Carnarvon, speaking at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Hotel Metropole, said that whilst he earnestly desired that the mother country and the colonies should be brought into closer relationship with each other, they should proceed cautiously, and not be in a hurry to lay down a cut-and-dried scheme of Imperial Federation.

A servant girl, 14 years of age, named Patrick, was charged at Lambeth with attempting to poison her mistress. The child was in custody at East Dulwich, and because she was soled for rudeness she put some spirits of salts into the brandy and water that her mistress was drinking, and next morning put benzine into her tea. She was remanded to the workhouse.

A destructive and alarming farm fire raged in Essex on Tuesday afternoon. It broke out at a farm near Rippleside, Barking, on a large farmhouse tenanted by Mr. Surry, farmer. The building was soon blazing with great strength from top to bottom, and the flames threatened to spread to adjoining buildings. This was fortunately prevented, but the firemen were quite unable to save the farmhouse, which was burned to the ground.

Capture of Jackson.

A Confession.

Jackson as a Vocalist.

Some Remarkable Statements.

he would put me anything I wanted if I would let him sleep with me. I said, 'I don't want aught. You must leave all your money here if you stop with me.' So he did; he left 29s. I went out and stayed at my fellow-lodger's. He fell out of bed, and I went to see what was the matter. He answered, 'It's John Haigh.' I said this for fun. My fellow-lodger said, 'Is it a man from Redley?' I answered, 'No, it's Jackson.' This I said in fun also. Jackson made no reply to the observation. I went out about half five on the Wednesday morning, and left Jackson in bed. It was six o'clock, or just turned six, and I found Jackson still in bed. I called out to him, 'Firth,' and he jumped nearly out of bed. I sent Benjamin Beauland, who is a friend of mine, up about seven o'clock. When Jackson saw Beauland enter the chamber he frightened him almost as much as he frightened me. He jumped clear out of bed. Words passed, and I told Beauland that the man was Jackson. Jackson said to Beauland, 'What's up?' Beauland said, 'Aren't you gahn to get up?'

I always have suspected about this man. I always have told every one that there was screw loose somewhere about him—that he was suspicious character. I really thought that there was something of this sort, but did not think he was like Jackson. We went out drinking, and he made himself very free among all the company. We went to the Wagon and Horses on Saturday night, and were there between eight and nine o'clock. He could not fight a bit, and when we wanted him to box, he said he did not wish to desire to do so. He had given my friend a good hoop. My friend did not wish to take it, but he eventually took it. On Sunday we drank together as usual, and enjoyed ourselves. During the time we were together it transpired that Jackson had stated that he lived in Garnett-street, I said, 'Well, then, it is about time you were home.' He replied, 'Oh, I won't go home to-night.' But I insisted on his going home, as I would not have him in my house. He eventually tried to gain access to my house. I heard him, and said to my fellow lodger, 'Now, look here! there's a damned thing strange about this man; I don't like him. I want for Charlie Josling, and get the better of him answer, the prisoner is getting the better my friend, so I took him to his assistance, I kicked Jackson, and he got up three times. Charlie Josling policeman. The next I heard of Josling was that he came with a policeman. The prisoner immediately said, 'I'm done', and held up his hands for the purpose of having the handcuffs put on. He never said a cross word to the policeman.'

Jackson was brought up at Bradford Police Court on Tuesday morning, under the names Charles Wood Firth, Thomas Harrison, Joe Jackson, Edward Graham, and Charles Wolfe was described as a plumber, of Garnet-street, and was charged with breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Marshall Booth, prisoner being also wanted for the wilful murder of Assistant-warder Webb, at Strangeways, on the 22nd of last. The prisoner was accommodated in the chair. He looked much better than on the previous day, but bowed his head upon his arms, never looked up, and the whole of the proceedings. The chap-constable, Mr. J. Withers, of the Strangeways division, under the name of Thomas Harrison for burglary at Bradford Mead on Sunday evening last. The police had a strong suspicion that he was the man Charles Wood Firth, who went by the names of Jackson, Graham, and was wanted for the murder of Assistant-warder Webb, at Strangeways Gaol. These suspicions had been confirmed, and noted in the confirmed, but the man had been properly identified by Sergeant Girdham, of the Manchester detective department, and by two warders, Facey and Gault, of the Strangeways Gaol, and, in addition, to that, the relatives of the man went for, in order that no mistake might be made. It was now asked that he should be handed over to the Manchester police. The prisoner was the serious charge, and it would be better for purposes that he should be handed over. Superintendent Hicks, chief of the detective department of Manchester, was waiting to take him back to Girdham, sergeant in the detective force of Manchester, said he had had the prisoner in custody under the name of Charles Jackson. He had named the man as Jackson, and he was the man wanted from Strangeways Gaol, and was wanted for the murder of the assistant-warder. He knew by the name of Jackson and Graham. The Chief-constable: There is no doubt about the man. —The Witness: No doubt at all. —The Man: After this evidence the prisoner will be handed over to the Manchester police on the more serious charge. —The prisoner was then removed into custody and taken to Manchester, but leaving he thanked the Bradford police for their kindness, and expressed deep regret for what he termed a wasted life. He did not care for himself, but if he could only remove the impositions the stigma of his crime.

A correspondent who accompanied the train which conveyed First Officer Bradford to Manchester stated that the scenes on route were extraordinary. For about a mile after leaving Bradford there seemed to be almost an unbroken crowd on both sides of the line. The journey of Jackson had been made known to the railway officials, and at each stoppage of the train a policeman mounted guard in front of the third-class saloon carriage in which the prisoner was travelling. At Lowmoor there was a strong rush of workmen and others towards the carriage, but as the blinds were closely drawn neither the prisoner nor his guards were visible. At Sowerby Bridge, where there was a large crowd, the crowd on the footboards, and even the roof, used their efforts to see the prisoner. The blinds remained drawn, however, and their efforts were futile. At Todmorden a police officer approached with a message for Superintendent Hicks, but he had great difficulty in inducing him to open the carriage windows for a few seconds, and the blinds were closely drawn again. The train arrived at Victoria Station, Manchester, at 2.35 p.m. A very large crowd was waiting to witness the arrival, but was unable to get close to the train as it was being escorted by a compact body of constables. Under the escort of the police, the train was conducted to the county gaol, where the police van in waiting and driven at once to the county police court adjoining Strangeways Gaol. There seemed a frantic desire to see the prisoner inside the station. The roof of the train was boarded, and outside the

placed in the dock at the County Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, before Mr. Leresche, the stipendiary magistrate, and other justices, on the charge of murdering Assistant-warder Webb, a local tradesman, governor of the Strangeways Gaol, said the deceased man, Ralph Dyer Webb, was 45 years of age, and had been an assistant-warder about nine years. The prisoner was undergoing a sentence of six months' hard labour, passed on him at the Salford Sessions on the 29th April, for felony. At the time of the murder the prisoner was engaged in doing some repairs in the matron's house. Miss Elizabeth Little, matron of the gaol, said she occupied a house within the precincts of the prison, and on the 21st of May she perceived there was an odor of gas in her bed-room. On the following day Fifth, accompanied by a warder, came to the house, and he was there also on the 21st, and again on the 21nd of May. He was accompanied on the last occasion by Assistant-warder Webb, and she saw them in the bed-room during the afternoon. She remained in the room, and about a quarter to four o'clock all three went down the stairs, as the prisoner said he wanted to look at the meter, for he thought there was an escape there. He examined the meter, and appeared to be something at it, after which he returned with Webb to the bed-room, witness remaining behind in the kitchen. A few minutes later she went into her sitting-room, which was immediately underneath the bed-room, and almost directly she

like the moving of some heavy furniture. She went upstairs at once, and, finding the door locked on the inside, called out, "Open the door a once." Some one replied, "All right," but she could not distinguish the voice. Witness replied "All is not right," the door should not be locked," and went downstairs and gave the alarm. A number of warders were quickly on the spot, and the door having been burst open, witness saw Warder Webb lying on the floor, and some blood about. He was apparently unconscious, but not dead. There was a large hole in the ceiling, a chair had been turned upside down, and there was blood on the floor in three or four places. The prisoner was not in the room. Webb and the prisoner appeared to be good friends. The deceased was a most kind-hearted man.—Assistant-warder Young, who entered the room as the door was broken open, corroborate the evidence of Miss Little as to the general appearance of the room. The prisoner's boots, both of Webb's boots were missing, while the heels of the prisoner's shoes were lying on the floor. The hole in the ceiling was in the right hand corner of the room, and had been recently made. There was a wardrobe just underneath the door from which it could be easily reached. Witness spoke to the deceased, asking him what was the matter, to which he replied, "I don't know." The only other remark witness heard Webb make was,

—James Sammons, schoolmaster warder, said when the alarm was raised he ran out into South street, and then climbed on to the roof of the matron's house. When he got on the coping he saw footmarks on the copestone and on the ladder gutter between the two roofs. Near the gutter he found the hammer which the prisoner had been using while in the matron's room, and on the other roof he picked up the chisel. —Mr. Charles Braddon, surgeon of the school, said he was called to see the prisoner about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 22nd May. He was unconscious. He was suffering from a contused and lacerated wound on the right side of the back and lacerated about two inches long. Witness tried to rouse Webb, who opened his eyes, looked around, and said, "Where are my boots? Fetch my boots. He then became unconscious, but witness roused him again, and he said, "Where is the plumber?" looking round the room. Witness said, "You have a cut on your head; how did it happen?" and he said, "I fell." When asked, "Where is the man you have a charge?" He looked round the room again. He was moved to the hospital, and died in about two hours without recovering consciousness. The post-mortem examination showed that he died from an effusion of blood at the base of the brain, causing pressure on the brain. It would require very great violence to cause the fracture. The wound was caused by the flat side of the hammer, and there was probably a glancing blow. —Mr. McKean said if the justice were of opinion that the evidence of identification was sufficient, he did not propose to call any further witnesses, otherwise he should have to call Mrs. Webb, which he was very loth to do. —Mr. Leresche said the evidence was sufficient, and the prisoner would be committed for trial at the July assizes.

John Francis Lambe, a comedian, was brought before Mr. Curtis-Bennett, at Hammersmith, on a warrant, accused of threatening Mrs. Alice Roy, an actress, residing in Rowan-road, Hammersmith, whereby she went in bodily fear.—The John Haynes appeared for the complainant.—The application for a warrant was made to Mr. Paget, who granted it on sworn information from the complainant stating that she had been annoyed by Mr. Lambe since she left his company.—On being sworn to by the complainant said the threats were used on Friday night between eleven and twelve o'clock, but she did not hear them.—She heard the window smashed.—No offence was made to former threats, but Mr. Curtis-Bennett restricted the evidence to those used on Friday.—Alice Philpott, who was staying in Rowan-road, said she saw the defendant at the gate throwing stones.—The defendant wished her case to be confined to the offence for which he was charged.—The witness said she did not hear any threats that evening.—Emily Nightingale, who was staying with Mrs. Roy, said she knew the defendant. She met him on Friday night in Rowan-road. He said he would kill Mrs. Roy and her child, but she threatened to call for help, so he killed her.—In cross-examination, the witness stated that it was not true that Mrs. Roy had been Lambe's mistress for two years.—Police-constable Ettridge, one of the officers of the court, deposed to the arrest of the defendant on Saturday.—He read the warrant, when he remarked, "Mrs. Roy was my mistress. You are a police constable and I will go with you."—By the Defendant, it was stated that he had no intention to do so. He had been kind to her, and his fault was in liking the woman too well.—Mrs. Roy was recalled, and she said he had followed her to extort money by threats.—The Defendant: Who made me a thief?—The complainant replied that she did not thank him. She was earning her living as an actress.—Mr. Curtis-Bennett ordered the defendant to find a surety in the sum of £200 for his good behaviour for six months.—The surety was accepted.

At the weekly meeting of the Holborn board of guardians on Wednesday, an application was received for an apprentice to the tailoring business. The applicant, in a small bill, described himself as a "working man's tailor." The following is a literal quotation from the advertisement:—

"SAUCY CUT CLOTHING.

"Cat slap, with fakement seams and little artful buttons at the bottom to suit all comers, for business or pleasure."

"Cat very serious to suit ploughmen, dustmen, and mushroom fakery, krotter men, costers, actors, parsons, greasers, and gentlemen."

"Fog-top, bell-bottoms, lights or half-lights, or drop over the hoofts."

"Black or dandy vests, made to flash the rag or dicky, to suit up round the neck."

"Lapels and collars to suit spanky, to suit the lily and the timely lady of Notting Hill, Shepherd's Bush, and the surrounding neighbourhood."

The guardians decided that they did not possess a boy who was likely to come up to the sartorial programme of the applicant.

BY A CITY SHARK.

C. H. B.—Chilian 41 per Cents. would meet your require

A man named Albert Travis, the landlord of the Swan Inn, Sutton, Cheshire, who, in 1886 was convicted of the murder of a Mrs. M^{rs}. Intyre, at a house in Rock Ferry, and whose death sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude for life, has been unconditionally released from Chatham Prison. Travis was engaged to be married to a Miss Platt, a sister of Mrs. M^{rs}. Intyre, and on the night of February 12th, 1886, M^{rs}. Intyre, Miss Platt, and Travis were sitting and talking together. Early next morning, however, and the noise of a scuffle were heard, followed by a sound of breaking glass, and the police gaining an entrance Travis was found lying in the yard with his face and hands bleeding, he having apparently jumped or fallen through the window of a bed-room. In this bed-room Mrs. M^{rs}. Intyre was found lying dead, with serious injuries to her head. Miss Platt was sitting on a chair in the room with marks of blood on her dress. There was blood about the room and on a pair of broken tongs lying near the deceased. Travis and Miss Platt were arrested and charged with the murder. The woman subsequently turned Queen's evidence. Travis was convicted, though at the time he strongly protested his innocence. The following official statement in regard to the case was made on Monday by Major Barker, chief constable of Birkenhead:—"The police can state on authority, with reference to the unconditional release of Robert Travis, that this satisfactory result has been brought about by the exertions which have been made on his behalf by Sir Edward Hamley, M. P. for Birkenhead. It was known to the police authorities, after the case had been thoroughly investigated before the justices, that Travis did not commit the murder, and it took the course they did at the trial at Chester Assizes in putting Miss Platt in the box as a witness against Travis.

John Gibbs, 74 years of age, of Chancellor-road, Hammersmith, fell from a loft a month ago and fractured his ribs. He has just died in the Fulham Union Infirmary.

Lord Salisbury, replying to a resolution of confidence passed at Bolton, says he has derived great satisfaction from this emphatic proof of the sentiment of approval with which the termination of the Government's policy has been received by the United Kingdom. He would hold the union of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists alike in Bolton.

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OPEN SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS with 1 per Cent
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and **GROCERS.**
Wholesale only of the Sole Proprietors, **JAMES CARTER**
and **CO., 237 and 239, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.**

CLARKE'S

FOR CLEANSING AND CLEARING THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Skin and Blood Diseases, and for all kinds of eruptions, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure.

It Cures Cold Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scoury,
Cures Eczema,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Cleans the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"SOMETHING FRIGHTFUL"

"Fisherton, Jan. 2, 1888.—I cannot neglect giving you the particulars of my extraordinary cure, for life is a duty. My life was a misery to me from the terrible suffering arising from eleven dreadful abscesses on the right side, and side, the discharge from them being something frightful. I was under medical treatment, but got no relief. At last I resolved to try your Clarke's Blood Mixture and Salve. The effect was beneficial from the first dose. I am now perfectly cured.—Yours truly,"

"THOMAS KENZ."

"Collow-street, Fulham-road, S. W., March 1, 1898.
 "Dear Sirs,—About five years ago I was stricken down with the rheumatic fever; I was helpless for nearly eight months. Soon after that I attempted to work, but was unable to give in any way to my usual avocations for three years. I suffered terrible pains, principally in the feet. I couldn't bend my ankles, and no use in my toes; in fact, my feet were so stiff that I was unable to walk. I couldn't stand up from any position, either sitting on a chair or lying down, without help, much as catching hold of the mantelpiece, and I was taking a great deal of medicine from different doctors, hospitals, &c. I was also using outward applications, but all to no good results until I got to know of your medicine. I had taken it about a week the pains, swellings, and rheumatics left me entirely, and I am happy to say that I have not felt the slightest effects of my illness since. I am continuing to take the medicine until I had used two large bottles.
 "It is now twelve months since I took my medicine, and I shall have to wait before I can say I am cured. I wait until I have been well twelve months. I recommend Clarke's Blood Mixture to every sufferer with Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, or any kind of Poisoning, as it will cure others as it has certainly cured me.
 "I am yours, Dear Sirs,
 SAMUEL MOORE, by (read) Bloomsbury, aged 40 years."

13, Mount-place, Stockwell Green, S.W. Co. 19, 1887.
 "Dear Sir,—I write to thank you for the great bene-
 fit I received through taking Clarke's Blood Mixture. I
 was troubled for about ten years with some terrible
 pain that I could not get rid of by any rest or
 night, and was continually taking medicine and using
 ointments and lotion, but all to no purpose. I was in
 the infirmary about three months, and was advised to
 get a new cure. It seemed to me that I should be
 a little better when I left that place, but broke out
 immediately afterwards. It was then that I saw
 Clarke's Blood Mixture the first. After taking it
 for a large number of bottles, I found the change, for
 the sores were healing up and I felt better in health
 than I had done for some years. But I took two more
 bottles, which completely cured me.
 It is two years since I took the first three bottles, and
 there is not the least sign of the sores breaking out
 again. The reason I did not write before to thank
 you was that I wished to see the cure was lasting
 and that I was well. I am, Sir, Yours truly,
 Wm. VERRILL

"Carlton, near Nottingham."

"Some ten years ago my wife became lame with ulcerated legs. I tried every recommendation for cure, and also a large number of the pills of some of the very clever men with diseases of this kind, but to no effect. After being in the state for sixteen five and six years, I determined to try Clarke's Blood Mixture as a last resource, and she was so affected by the death's door, and had to be put to bed, having no use in her legs; and I am thankful to say, after taking thirteen of your small bottles, she experienced a perfect cure. This is not all, she also enjoyed the cure in her mind, and there is no sign of the complaint returning. I may add that it has cost us scores of pounds trying one remedy after another previous to taking your invaluable medicine, for which I return you my sincere thanks."

"I am, yours gratefully, "C. S."

"P.S.—You may make what use of the above you think fit, but in the event of any party being so afflicted, kindly let me know, however, refer any one making private inquiries to my address, as follows:—C. Midland Station, Carlton, near Nottingham."

"February 27."

"Messrs. the Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln."

"I have derived much good benefit from Clarke's Blood Mixture that I really do not know how much to thank you. It would be a marvellous blessing for sufferers from scrofula in Austria-Hungary if your wonderful medicine could be made more known to them, many young lives would be saved. I have taken your iodine baths at Hall (Upper Austria) for several years, but with very little result. I must think your medicine has saved my life.

"It would do good to publish this testimonial in some of the leading papers in England and Baden. Please publish it in England please reserve my name for private information.—I am, yours respectfully,

sold at Vienna, as I have advised several friends there
try it.
"Aug. 19."

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of the
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Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities in Pimples, Eruptions, and Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul—your feelings will tell you when. Keep your blood pure, and the health of your system will follow.

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